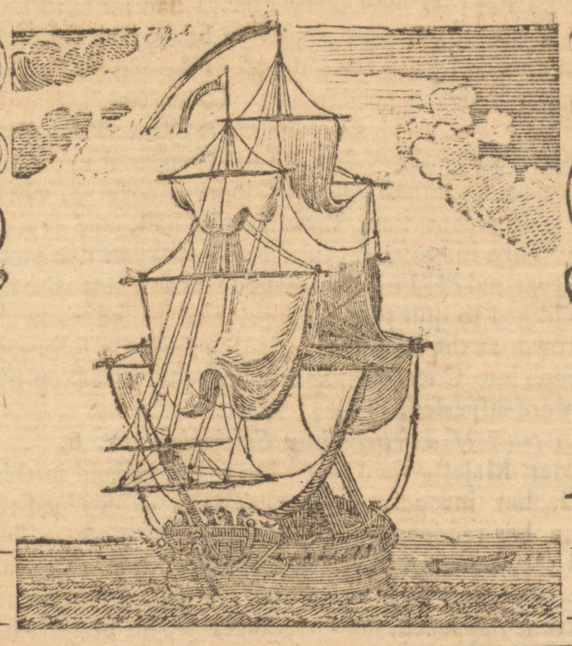
JANUARY, 1773. THE VOL. II. NUMB. 63.

Pennsylvania AND GENERAL MONDAY,



Packet THE ADVERTISER. JANUARY 4th, 1773

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

By the LORD HYDE *Packet, Captain* GODDARD, *arrived at* NEW-YORK *from* FALMOUTH, *which place he left the 13th of November, we have the following advices.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 3.

NOTWITHSTANDING the difficulties that aroſe at the late congreſs at Fockzany, we have great hopes of a peace at the renewal of the conferences. One thing worth remark is, that the Tartars of Crimea implore his Highneſs to free them from a foreign Yoke, while, at the ſame time, the Ruſſians repreſent them as on their knees begging to be under the protection of the Empreſs.

Raguſa, Sept. 13. This Republick is again in the greateſt diſtreſs, the Porte having demanded of us 50 tranſports to carry over a number of Albanians to Syria and Grand Cairo, to act there againſt Ali Bey, who, notwithſtanding his defeat, is become more formidable than ever. The government would gladly diſpenſe with funiſhing theſe veſſels, that they might not incur the reſentment of the Ruſſians; but the Bacha of Albania has proteſted in the ſtrongeſt terms, that if we furniſh not the veſſels demanded, he will come with a numerous army and put all the country belonging to the Republick to fire and ſword. Thus we find ourſelves in a very dangerous ſituation: If we ſupply not the veſſels required, we expoſe ourſelves to the fury of the Turks; if we furniſh them we ſhall be inveſted by a Ruſſian naval force, which has ſeveral times already threatened to bombard our City, and reduce it to aſhes.

Conſtantinople, Sept. 17. We had another dreadful fire here, in the night of the 5th inſtant, which burnt down 200 houſes. As combuſtible matter was found in ſeveral parts of the town, it is not doubted but ſome evil-deſigning perſons occaſioned this fire, with an intent to deſtroy the whole city. All the Turks who do not belong to this capital are either ſent to the army or to the places they belong to. All perſons who were out of work are employed on the public buildings, and in ſhort every method is taking as if a revolution was apprehended.

A body of 1000 men having reſolved to leave the Vizier's army, forced the line formed to hinder deſertion, which augments daily: It is ſaid the Pacha who commanded the line loſt his life; four hundred of theſe deſerters came within a league of this capital to go to Aſia, but they were refuſed a paſſage over the canal, and were ordered immediately to go back to the army; but not conſenting to that, a detachment of Boſtangis was ſent out againſt them, when ſeveral of the mutineers were killed, and others taken and carried to priſon; the reſt diſperſed into the mountains and on the highways, where they commit all ſorts of diſorders.

Peterſburgh, Sept. 25. Count Gregory Orlow, firſt miniſter plenipotentiary at the congreſs at Fockzany, is at his ſeat at Katſchinia, and after having performed quarantine there, he will ſet out for this place.

Genoa, Sept. 27. The King of Poland having borrowed 200,000 ſequins of ſome perſons in this city, for the re-payment of which he had given the ſalt-works at Wielickzka and Bochnia as a ſecurity, the lenders have appointed the Sieur John Baptiſt Bocardo to go to Vienna to lay their caſe before the Emperor, who is now in poſſeſſion of thoſe works.

Moſcow, Oct. 1. The Empreſs has ordered a new and ſumptuous palace to be built in this city, on the banks of the river Moſkwa. The 20th of laſt month the ground ſet apart for that purpoſe received the benediction from ſeveral archbiſhops, who aſſembled for that purpoſe.

Peterſburg, Oct. 2. Yeſterday the Grand Duke, having attained the age of 18, became Major as Duke of Holſtein; upon which occaſion the Empreſs and his Imperial Highneſs received the compliments of the Nobility, Foreign Miniſters, and other perſons of diſtinction.

Venice, Oct. 5. Accounts from the Levant mention, that the Ruſſians intend making a large diverſion in Egypt, in favour of Ali Bey, and that the Grand Signior had ſent orders to Albania immediately to ſhip 12,000 men for Egypt to fruſtrate their intentions, but that it would be difficult for them to eſcape the vigilance of the Ruſſian fleet.

Naples, Oct. 6. All the priſoners of the audience of Matera having forced the priſons, fled in troops, and have diſperſed themſelves in the fields, where they pillage and ravage every thing, ſo that the government has been obliged to ſend troops there, in order to compel all thoſe villains to retire, or take them again into cuſtody.

Leghorn, Oct. 7. Letters from Alexandria mention, that Ali Bey, ſeconded by the Chiek of Acri has began to cannonade Jaffa, which, ſince his diſgrace, has fallen into the hands of the Pacha of Damaſcus; and it is thought that town will ſoon ſurrender for want of proviſion. After this expedition Ali Bey will proceed in his operations againſt Damaſcus, and after that march towards Cairo.

From the Danube, Oct. 8. The Imperial and Royal Court do not ceaſe ſending vaſt quantities of ammunition into Poland. It is reported that Saxony has offered to furniſh them with 12000 men. The accounts that Ruſſia always oppoſed the diſmembering of Poland is confirmed. The King, who is moſt concerned, ſtill refuſes to ſign any act: His Miniſtry has been buſy about a well-written memoir, in which it is clearly proved that Ulterior Pomerania and Poliſh Pruſſia legally belong to Poland. Every body ſpeaks very advantageouſly of this piece, the author of which is well known.

Warſaw, Oct. 12. By the late partition of Poland, the King of Pruſſia will be poſſeſſed of a country of 900 ſquare leagues; Auſtria of one of 2700; and Ruſſia of one of 3440; ſo that the whole diſmemberment amounts to 7040 ſquare leagues. The moſt valuable are thoſe ſeized by the Pruſſians and Auſtrians; that of the Ruſſians, though near as much as the other two, is leſs valuable.

Leopold, Oct. 12. Though the ſucceſs of the firſt conferences at Foczany has not been anſwerable to the wiſhes of thoſe who languiſh after the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, yet it cannot be ſaid that there was the leaſt animoſity between the reſpective miniſters. On the contrary, they treated each other, upon all occaſions, with the greateſt reſpect, and mutually made each other the moſt magnificent preſents. Count Gregory Orlow preſented Oſman Effendi with a gold watch and ſnuff-box, both very richly ſet with diamonds. Oſman, on his ſide, ſent Count Orlow a horſe and ſaddle, valued together at 60,000 roubles, together with a Turkiſh pipe, mounted with gold, tapeſtry, tobacco, &c. Count Orlow gave the perſon, who brought him the horſe, 40,000 roubles.

Peterſbourg, Oct. 13. The Empreſs has granted Count Gregory Orlow, who aſſiſted at the Congreſs at Fockzany in quality of her Miniſter Plenipotentiary, leave to abſent himſelf for a year, for the re-eſtabliſhment of his health; and leaves to him the choice either of remaining on his own eſtates, or, if he finds it more convenient, to repair to the baths in any foreign country. Her Majeſty preſerves to that nobleman all his employments, and, as a reward for his ſervices, has conferred on him a penſion of 150,000 roubles, with a gift of ten thouſand peaſants. His brothers have alſo received great marks of the munificence of our ſovereign; Count Alexis, in particular, has been preſented with an extent of land containing ſix thouſand peaſants. So that the report of the death of Count Gregory Orlow, and the diſgrace of his brothers, appears to be without foundation.

Warſaw, Oct. 14. The Ruſſians have delivered Lukawſki, one of the King's aſſaſſins, to the tribunal of the Marſhal of the Crown.

Warſaw, Oct. 15. Many of the nobles of Great Poland have cauſed to be printed and publiſhed a declaration, importing that ſince the miniſtry of the King of Poland at Warſaw take no meaſures to end the troubles of the kingdom, they have reſolved to conſtitute a permanent council, of which the Prince Auguſtus Sulkowſki, Palatine of Gneſna, is nominated Preſident, with 14 aſſiſtants. They have empowered this Council to treat with foreign Courts, declaring they can no longer depend on the government of Warſaw.

Paris, Oct. 15. A company is formed in Spain under the name of Aſſiento, which is privileged by his Majeſty to carry on the negro trade and furniſh all the Spaniſh colonies with them. There was a company of the ſame kind and name ſome years ago. This new one is compoſed of French merchants of capital and people of intelligence in thoſe affairs, and it is not doubted but it will be very profitable to thoſe who are concerned in theſe funds.

Warſaw, Oct. 15. It is ſaid, that the Electoral Houſe of Saxony hath juſt made a demand on Poland for 2,600,000 rixdollars.

Poland, Oct. 16. We learn from that part of Lithuania occupied by the Ruſſians, that the inhabitants are allowed the term of three months to diſpoſe of their effects and retire, or to take the oaths of allegiance to Ruſſia. In the mean time Mr. Smogorzewſki, Archbiſhop of Polock, for the Greeks united to the Romiſh church, has already taken the oaths to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, together with all his clergy, on condition that his church ſhall enjoy its privileges, and not be ſubject to the ſynod of Peterſburgh. The Jeſuits of the ſame place have likewiſe ſworn homage to Ruſſia, reſerving to themſelves certain rights and privileges.

Viſtula, Oct. 16. It is aſſured that the Court of Berlin, in conſequence of the repreſentations that have been made reſpecting the new duties impoſed upon all ſhips that go in and out of the port of Dantzick, has found out a qualification, which, it is hoped, will be approved of by all the nations intereſted in the commerce of that city.

Warſaw, Oct. 17. Count Kraſinſki, Biſhop of Kaminiec, whom we have before mentioned to have been ſurpriſed in his bed, a few days ſince, by a Ruſſian detachment, and carried off, was brought here the day before yeſterday. He was conducted to the hotel of the Ruſſian General Bibikow, with whom he has already had very long conferences. This nobleman is known to have been one of the principal chiefs of the confederacy.

Paris, Oct. 19. The frequent fires which have happened in different countries have awakened the attention of this, to find out means to prevent this calamity, and till now no other method has been thought poſſible to prevent it, except the precaution of the police and adminiſtration; but Glaſſer, a phyſician of Henneberg, a learned German, has invented a varniſh which will not take fire; to prove the virtue of which, three houſes were built of wood in a field: two of them were covered with this varniſh, the third not; and being all ſet fire to, thoſe varniſhed were preſerved, while the unvarniſhed one was burnt down.

Paris, Oct. 19. The government has augmented the penſions of thoſe fathers who were heretofore Jeſuits, and are 70 years of age, 100 Livres a year. Near Groſbois, in Brie, there was a convent of Camaldules, the only houſe of that order in France; which the government has thought fit to ſuppreſs, allowing the common Monks a penſion of 800 livres per annum each, and the Prior 1200. A new body of laws is going to be formed for the Iſland of Corſica.

Some letters from Germany intimate, that ſeveral ſtates of that empire begin to be alarmed on account of a project which is ſaid to be on foot for ſecularizing ſome Archbiſhopricks and Biſhopricks.

Ratiſbon, Oct. 19. The accounts we receive from Bohemia are very melancholy. The putrid fevers that prevailed there are ſucceeded by a dyſentery, which carries off great numbers of people; and the mortality among the horned cattle encreaſes. The harveſt has likewiſe proved very indifferent this year; and to compleat the miſery of that country, it is over-run with mice to that degree that every thing upon the ground is deſtroyed, by which the price of all kinds of proviſions is conſiderably encreaſed.

Mentz, Oct. 20. The Pope has ſent a brief to the Archbiſhop of Salzbourg, and ſeveral Biſhops in Germany, by which he permits them to celebrate only two holidays at the feſtivals of Eaſter, Whitſuntide, and Chriſtmas; and has likewiſe aboliſhed many other holidays; by which maſs will be diſpenſed with on the days aboliſhed, and mechanics, &c. will be obliged to work on thoſe days.

Hamburgh, Oct. 23. Some Captains of veſſels arrived here within theſe few days ſay, that Count Orlow was arreſted near Peterſbourg, and put under a guard of 50 men; and that the court has ſent orders to arreſt

his two brothers; and if an Engliſh Captain, juſt arrived from Riga, may be believed, Count Orlow is no more.

The marriage of the reigning Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel with the Princeſs of Brandebourg Schwedt is now entirely ſettled; that Princeſs is to have a dowry of one million of crowns. Count Fœdor Orlow died lately in the Archipelago.

Berlin, Oct. 24. The King has publiſhed an edict, by which the trade of ſea ſalt is granted to a company of merchant excluſively; and the ſame edict prohibits the ſending to foreign countries any of the products of the biſhoprick of Ermeland.

St. James's, Oct. 28. The King has been pleaſed to appoint Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, to be Lord Chief Baron of his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer, on the reſignation of the Lord Chief Baron Sir Thomas Parker.

The King has been pleaſed to confer the honour of Knighthood on James Eyre, Eſq; Recorder of the city of London: And at the ſame time he had the honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's hand, on being appointed one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. Robert Lord Clive, of the kingdom of Ireland, to be his Majeſty's Lieutenant of and in the county of Salop.

St. James's, Oct. 31. The King has been pleaſed to grant unto Richard Stonhewer, Eſq; the office of Auditor of the Revenue of Exciſe and other duties within England, Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint William Lowndes, Eſq; to be a Commiſſioner for the Management and Receipt of his Majeſty's Revenue of Exciſe and other duties within England, Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed.

LONDON, *October* 26.

It is aſſerted that Meſſrs. Wilkes and Townſend's ſcrutineers have found full 300 bad votes on the ſide of Hallifax and Shakeſpear, who have diſcovered only 40 bad votes on the patriotic ſide.

The following threatening letter was received by Mr. Alderman Hallifax a few days ago:

"Mr. Hallifax, You are an infemos and inſipid Raſcald Dam you for a Scoundrel Dog if you dont Decline the ſcrutiny By G— as I live and if I die for it I will have your Life Dam you Dog and a Cyfer Dog this is true Dam me if it is not I am determined"

"I live in London and near your Houſe Dam you"

Extract of a letter from Dantzick, Oct. 3.

"The affair reſpecting our navigation ſtill remains unredreſſed. No veſſel, great or ſmall, is permitted to enter the canal leading into our port without paying the new duties exacted by the Pruſſians. As there were numbers of veſſels laden with periſhable commodities ſtopped at the mouth of the Viſtula, our merchants called a meeting, to conſult what was beſt to be done upon the occaſion, when it was agreed to draw up a memorial to be preſented to the City Council, in order to take their advice how to proceed. The council returned for anſwer, in writing, that "they muſt have patience;" and verbally, "that they muſt make the beſt of the matter they could." Yeſterday the Engliſh Conſul went to the canal, and demanded in the name of the reſt of the Conſuls and foreign Reſidents, what duties were required, and to what amount? In conſequence of the intelligence which he received, it has been determined to pay proviſionally, and under expreſs proteſts, twice the uſual duties, that is to ſay, once to the Pruſſian troops, and once to the city, to which the duties have appertained time out of mind."

The King of Pruſſia claims the port of Dantzick, becauſe it formerly belonged to the Abbey of Olivia, which, with all its dependencies, fell to the houſe of Brandebourg.

The King of Poland is in a declining ſtate of health, owing to grief for the diſmemberment of his kingdom; to add to his affliction he finds himſelf abandoned by his domeſtics and guards.

We hear that a memorial has lately arrived at this court from the Hague, relative to ſome miſunderſtandings in India.

By letters from Copenhagen we learn, that a hard gale of wind has lately happened in the Baltick, in which many ſhips of different nations have been drove on ſhore, and otherwiſe greatly damaged.

There is advice by Friday's Holland mail, that the whole Ruſſian army had paſſed the Danube; and that a corps of troops of the ſame nation, compoſed of divers regiments which were in Poland, was actually in full march towards Moldavia.

It is certain that till the government has the ſupreme judicial direction of all affairs in India, civil as well as criminal, that no obedience can be expected from the Company's ſervants. One ſervant, in the preſent ſtate of things, offends, and who is to puniſh him? Another ſervant equally criminal: The whole fountain of juſtice is by this means corrupt, and nothing is likely to happen but a ſucceſſion of the groſſeſt enormities.

The Hon. Mr. Charles Fox has had greater ſucceſs upon the turf at Newmarket, during the laſt meeting, than any adventurer there for many years paſt, having won, according to the general report, not leſs than twenty-eight thouſand pounds.

Oct. 27. The following was ſent to Mr. Wilkes's ſcrutineers, at the Paul's Head Tavern, a few days ago:

"Gentlemen,

"As I have long known you to be a Sett of dirty ſcoundrels, I herewith ſend you a Liſt of three of your own bad Votes, viz. Fiſhmongers, Tom R——, Batterſea, no Freeman, and (two others) Glovers, neither of whom has paid his Livery Fine. I had more to ſay, but no more dirty Paper at preſent fit for the Buſineſs —that of writing to ſuch a Parcel of d—n'd Scrubs.

Yours, &c.

Wedneſday. *Compliments to Jack Wilkes.*"

Yeſterday the Rev. Mr. H—— appeared upon the huſtings at Guildhall; he was ſoon diſcovered, when hiſſes and groans went through the hall, and crying out, "Turn him off; no turncoats; will you dye your black coat red?" The diſturbance was ſo great that he was obliged to quit the huſtings, and paſſed through the crowd at the hazard of his life; he was followed by a mob into Cheapſide, and took ſhelter in a ſhop till they were diſperſed.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, Oct. 8.

"Her Majeſty the Queen Dowager arrived in this capital, but incognito; her Majeſty is determined to take up her reſidence in ſome of the provinces, as ſhe is ſtill very much afflicted about the death of her Royal Conſort, and by reſiding in the ſame palace where the misfortune happened, her grievances would be refreſhed every day; but it ſeems rather, that her Majeſty is ſenſible of the thoughts of the true Swediſh patriots, who know her to be the chief cauſe of all that has paſſed in this kingdom. Therefore her Majeſty thinks it more proper to be abſent from this city."

They write from Leghorn, that a Tuſcan man of war of 40 guns has been taken by a Turkiſh ſhip in the Levant, and carried into one of the ports thereof.

It is eſtimated at the loweſt computation, that the contention and bickerings which aroſe between the military and civil power at the inſtant the town of Broche was at the point of ſurrendering, has been above 100,000 l. loſs to the company, beſides reimburſing all the expences of the expedition.

The receipt of a packet extraordinary from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is ſaid to be the reaſon of the council held laſt night at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

Depopulation, ſays a correſpondent, is the bane of the Ruſſian empire, and the loſs of lives it has ſuſtained in the preſent war muſt be prodigious; how ſenſibly this has been already felt may be eaſily gathered from the following circumſtance, that the new levies are this year 22,000 men ſhort of the ſtipulated complement.

The two Sheriffs, we hear, intend bringing an action againſt the Aldermen Hallifax and Shakeſpear for aſperſing their characters, in charging them with not having delivered true copies of the poll.

Mr. Sheriff Oliver was highly inſtrumental yeſterday in ſaving Mr. Horne's life, by conducting him through the enraged croud, and taking him under his arm through Guildhall, till he had lodged him ſafe at a friend's houſe in Cheapſide.

Nothing can more undeniably prove the importance of the preſent conteſt reſpecting the Mayoralty than the labour and anxiety of the men in power concerning the event; as it ſhould ſeem from their conduct that they are ſo deſperately ſituated, that unleſs they can bring every thing to bear they muſt ceaſe to exiſt at all.

The general toaſt now drank at all the public meetings in the city, is, "Foreign war and domeſtick peace."

The buſy enterpriſing genius by which his Pruſſian Majeſty is actuated, will, it is much feared, be productive of the moſt unfortunate conſequences, as well to his allies as thoſe powers with whom he is at declared enmity.

It is generally believed that the deciſion of the preſent conteſt for the Mayoralty will prove one of the moſt dangerous tryals upon the conſtitution ever yet attempted by any adminiſtration.

Upwards of 500 ſailors have entered at the rendezvous in Wapping within this month paſt, to ſerve on board his Majeſty's ſhips at Spithead.

Oct. 28. Letters from Barcelona give an account of ſuch an inceſſant heavy rain from the 24th to the 28th of laſt month, that all the rivers of Catalonia overflowed, and made great ravages throughout the country. The road from France and Madrid by that city had been almoſt impaſſable for ſeveral days.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, Oct. 22.

"Major General Baron de Pechlin, Dr. Rutzſtrom, Odhelius, ſpeaker of the order of Peaſants, and the Vice Chancellor Engeſtrom, ſtill continue under the arreſt which took place at the time of the late revolution, Rutzſtrom it is ſaid was a ſpy who watched every ſtep the King took, and brought the report to the Nobility of the Senate; he likewiſe formed a manifeſto, in conjunction with Baron de Pechlin, to arreſt his Majeſty on the ſame day the revolution happened. Baron de Pechlin will be tried by a Court-Martial, but the others will have their trial at common Law.

"The preſent ſyſtem of his Majeſty is to ſecure peace and tranquility with the powers of Europe, and the happineſs of his ſubjects; by promoting arts and ſciences, particularly agriculture. The diſtilling of Brandy is totally ſuppreſſed, as there was more corn conſumed in that than all Sweden produced. The new form of goverment, it is poſitively ſaid, was framed by a neighbouring great potentate."

Oct. 29. By diſpatches lately received from Mr. Murray, the Britiſh Miniſter at the Porte, it appears, that numerous bodies of the Auſtrian troops are daily filing off towards the Turkiſh frontiers, which makes the Grand Signior extremely fearful that the Emperor of Germany has formed hoſtile intentions on that part of the Ottoman Empire.

Eight ſhips of the line are ordered to be got ready with all expedition under Admiral Pye at Spithead.

The pay of the army, it is aſſerted, will ſoon be increaſed, from the common ſoldier to the Captain, as no ſubaltern or private man, even with the moſt rigid œconomy, can, on the preſent pay, ſupport themſelves with the neceſſaries of life.

This day the Sheriffs made their report of the ſcrutiny lately held at Guildhall, declaring that Meſſrs. Wilkes and Townſend had the Majority, and accordingly returned them as duly elected to the Court of Aldermen, who fixed upon Alderman Townſend to ſerve the office of Lord Mayor, and as he returned in the State Coach with the preſent Lord Mayor to dine at the Manſion-houſe, 'tis preſumed he has accepted of the office.

This morning even bets were laid at the 'Change, that if Mr. Wilkes was choſen by the Court of Aldermen, he would be rejected by the Lord Chancellor.

Oct. 30. The election for Lord Mayor of this city for the year enſuing finally ended yeſterday. The report of the Sheriffs to the common hall was, that there having been no objection made on the ſcrutiny, John Wilkes, Eſq; and James Townſend, Eſq; who were declared to have the majority on the poll, were duly elected; the Sheriffs, with the City Officers, then proceeded to report the ſame to the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who went into the election on the return as uſual of the Livery; when there appeared eight Aldermen for James Townſend, Eſq; and ſeven for John Wilkes, Eſq. A declaration was made of the ſame to the common hall, and the ſaid hall thereupon diſſolved.

Aderman Townſend then came forward and addreſſed the Livery in the following words:

"*Gentlemen,*

"I HOPE my actions and conduct have rendered it unneceſſary for me to make you any profeſſions of zeal for the liberties of my country. The ſame conduct which I have hitherto held, I ſhall aſſuredly purſue, uninfluenced by friendſhip or enmity, in the faithful execution of the important office to which you have ſo honourably called me.

"It has always been the height of my ambition to deſerve the confidence of honeſt men. I ſhall aſk no other return, no greater reward, than the continuance of the good opinion and eſteem of my fellow citizens."

After which Mr. Alderman Wilkes came forward, and addreſſed the Livery as follows:

The SPEECH *of* Mr. Alderman WILKES *to the* LIVERY *at* Guildhall, *Yeſterday, Oct.* 29.

"*Gentlemen, and Brother Liverymen.*

"AFTER the moſt unfair and ungrounded allegations, both againſt the juſtice of the poll and the honour of the Sheriffs, our adverſaries have been reduced to the neceſſity of abandoning a ſcrutiny, which was only demanded to create expence, and to diſturb the public peace. Upon the fulleſt evidence I am now warranted to declare, that if the ſcrutiny had been continued by them, a much greater majority than that declared by the Sheriffs at the cloſe of the poll would have appeared at the finiſhing of the ſcrutiny, and many ſcenes of iniquity and corruption been laid open to all mankind. The conſciouſneſs and dread of this was the true cauſe of the ſcrutiny being declined on the moſt falſe and injurious ſubterfuge.

"The Court of Aldermen, gentlemen, notwithſtanding the ſanction of your declared wiſh and approbation by the majority of your ſuffrages, have not thought proper to ratify *your* choice. I give the gentleman, who is the object of *their* choice, much joy. His *forward zeal* for the public ſervice—but I will not be his panegyriſt.

"I am happy, gentlemen, to be farther uſeful to you by humbly offering to you, at all future times, the tender of my ſervices, in conjunction with any gentleman, whom you may chuſe hereafter to raiſe to the dignity of your Chief Magiſtrate. I ſhall thus enjoy the ſatisfaction of veſting in the Livery of London the full and ſole power of electing their own Mayor, a privilege enjoyed by all other corporations, and which in my opinion they ought to have had at the firſt formation of the conſtitution of this city. On every occaſion, gentlemen, I ſhall be ready to obey your commands, and to convince you of my warm gratitude for your repeated favours."

When Mr. Wilkes had concluded his addreſs to the Livery, Capt. Allen advanced, and propoſed to the Livery, that Alderman Croſby ſhould be required to inform them what were become of their inſtructions to their repreſentatives.

Alderman Croſby came forward, and informed them, that he had ſent copies of the inſtructions to the different members, but had received no anſwer.

Captain Allen then made a motion that they ſhould be recorded, which was immediately ſeconded, and the motion was alſo made and ſeconded, that the town clerk do enter the ſame; upon which Sheriff Lewes advanced to complain to the Livery of the attempt of the Lord Mayor to interrupt the motion being made, but was prevented from proceeding by the Lord Mayor's breaking up the court. Much hiſſing enſued, and the cry of ſtop him! ſtop him! was unanimous through the hall. Alderman Townſend imagining the Lord Mayor was in danger of being inſulted, conducted him to his coach, declaring his abhorrence of the licentiouſneſs of ſome of the people, and calling repeatedly for the Sheriffs.

When Mr. Harley was going to ſcratch for Lord Mayor yeſterday, he called upon Mr. Wilkes, and informed him, that it had been declared that he had promiſed to ſcratch for him on the preſent election: He begged him therefore to ſay, if he had ever given him

ſuch a promiſe; Mr. Wilkes declared he never had; when Mr. Harley told him he was then going to ſcratch againſt him, and that he never would give him a vote on any occaſion.

Oct. 31. Mr. Alderman Townſend, our new City King, in his ſpeech on Thurſday, ſaid, "It has always been the height of my ambition to deſerve the confidence of *honeſt* men." The monarch at St. James's likewiſe in his firſt declaration to the Privy Council at Carlton-Houſe, Oct. 25, 1760, declared, "that he depended on the ſupport and aſſiſtance of every *honeſt* man." The King of Sweden likewiſe in June laſt declared to the diet, "I will call God, and all *honeſt* men to witneſs to the ſincerity of my heart." Did ever a really modeſt woman talk of her virtue or innocence?

Yeſterday the City Remembrancer waited upon the Lord High Chancellor to acquaint him with Mr. Alderman Townſend's being elected Lord Mayor, when his Lordſhip was pleaſed to appoint Tueſday next at two o'clock, to receive the Lord Mayor elect, after which an elegant entertainment will be given at Mercers Hall.

A jocular correſpondent hopes that the populace will now be happy, as Mr. Wilkes has *paſſed* the chair.

We are told that offers have been made by the patriotic party to ſupport Mr. Serjeant Glynn, if he chuſes to make pretences to the Recorderſhip, but that he politely declined the propoſition of his friends.

Yeſterday a man was carried before the ſitting Alderman at Guildhall, for groſsly inſulting the preſent Lord Mayor and the Lord Mayor elect, on Thurſday as they were going into the Manſion-houſe; but on his aſking pardon, and promiſing not to be guilty of the like again, after a ſevere reprimand, he was diſmiſſed. Another man was ſent back to the Poultry-Compter, for further examination, for aſſaulting a conſtable the ſame day in the execution of his office, and breeding a riot in Guildhall.

General Monckton is ſo bad in his health, that it is feared he will not be able to proceed on the voyage of the ſupervifion.

The Sally, Capt. Simpſon a miſſing ſhip, from Jamaica, is arrived in the Downs; 50 per cent was given on her laſt week.

Dr. Richard Jebb is appointed a phyſician extraordinary to his Majeſty.

On the news being brought to a Great Perſonage that Mr. Wilkes had loſt his Mayoralty, it is ſaid he replied, "Then I don't care who has it, now I am delivered from the ſight of his odious perſon."

It is now plain, ſays a correſpondent, that it is not the patriot, but the man, that is the object of Court perſecution; for who can forget the very peculiar terms in which our preſent worſhipful Magiſtrate mentioned the mother of our Soveriegn on the Huſtings? whereas Mr. Wilkes is merely the *imputed* author of the *printed* ſcurrilities.

Yeſterday an expreſs arrived from the Hague, and was immediately diſpatched to Kew.

A correſpondent informs us, that Mr. Fordyce will ſoon be appointed to a very beneficial poſt, through the intereſt of the Earl of M——t.

Nov. 2. Advices from Smyrna ſay, that ſix of the principal merchants of that city had been taken up and ſent priſoners to Conſtantinople, and that it is expected when they come there they will be impaled alive.

The Patriot, Berkholm, from Bourdeaux to Stettin, was loſt, the 25th ult. near Dungeneſs Lighthouſe; ſome part of the cargo will be ſaved.

Mr. Wilkes has diſpoſed of his chariot and horſes, and parted with two of his ſervants.

The Manilla ranſom was again lately mentioned in the cabinet, but the general opinion was, that at preſent it would not be expedient to prepare for exacting it from the Spaniſh miniſtry.

A farther reduction of the land tax will be applied for, we hear, in the next ſeſſion of Parliament, with a view of putting adminiſtration to a teſt about the reality of that pacific ſyſtem which the miniſter laſt winter predicted for the general councils of Europe.

When a Great Perſonage was urged to take notice of the diſmemberment and partition of Poland, he replied, "My kingdoms are iſlands, that cannot be diſmembered."

Nov. 3. We are aſſured that her Majeſty is now happily advanced in the ſixth month of her pregnancy.

We hear a certain northern Miniſter has received letters of recall, from not having, as it is ſuppoſed, carried his point with reſpect to a late treaty propoſed by a great Potentate to the Court of Great-Britain.

The preſent poſture of affairs in Europe is ſuch, that it is ſaid to be a determined reſolution of the majority of the miniſtry to gain Lord Chatham's opinion upon any terms: If this be true, it will be a reſolution of more importance to them than any they ever took. It is ſo well known that Lord Chatham's connections are ſuch as render him the moſt informed man in England. However, it has been ſaid, but we hope with no foundation, that the moment he connects himſelf with the miniſtry, thoſe connections will ceaſe.

The Lord-Mayor Elect has requeſted the Mercers Company, of which he is a member, to attend the proceſſion by water next Lord Mayor's day. They have not been out many years. It is to be determined to-morrow whether they will go or not. It is ſaid that the penalty, in caſe of a refuſal, is conſiderable.

We hear from Quebec, in Canada, that an order hath been lately publiſhed by the Governor, prohibiting the carrying on any kind of commerce with the Indians, ſuch an intercourſe having repeatedly cauſed murder, rapine, and robbery, by which means the petty ſettlements have been deſtroyed, and the traders either retained or cut off.

We are credibly informed, that for the future four men of war will be conſtantly ſtationed on the coaſts of Anamaboe and Guinea, for the better protection of the Britiſh traders, who have ſuffered greatly from the natives and interlopers.

The Dorothea Sophia, Steinkraus, from London to Colberg, is loſt near Eggerzund, in Norway.

So critically are we ſituated with reſpect to our colonies, that it is dangerous to refuſe them thoſe very grants which muſt in a ſhort time render them wholly independent of us; the eſtabliſhment of a mint is at preſent the object of their deſire, and there are but two more things neceſſary to give them conſequence, ſo rapid is the progreſſion of human affairs.

Orders are given from the Admiralty Office, for all invalids to be ſent to the hoſpital ſhips, or on ſhore, and for no man of war, outward bound, to ſail with them, except in caſes of utmoſt expedition and neceſſity.

They write from Cork, that vaſt quantities of butter are ſhipping there for Holland and Hamburgh, and that there has not been for ſome years paſt a greater demand for the exportation of all ſorts of Iriſh proviſions than at preſent, to the great prejudice of the poor of both kingdoms, conſidering the preſent very high price of that commodity.

Mr. Edgeworth, who has been engaged this laſt year at Lyons in the enterpriſe that has been formed to turn the courſe of the Rhone, is, we hear, engaged in Spain upon a project of a canal of a prodigious extent, which is to be carried on in that country.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Oct. 27.

"Laſt week the Britiſh King, Capt. Tobin, arrived at Bantry from St. Chriſtopher's, and has landed two French ſailors, with a gentleman and his wife, that were paſſengers on board a merchantman bound to Bourdeaux, from Cayenna in South-America, whom he took up at ſea, about 20 leagues from Cape Uſhant, Theſe unfortunate people loſt their ſhip by an accidental fire that broke out in the night, and with great difficulty got into their boat, intending to take in the remainder of the crew, who were few in number, as ſoon as themſelves were in ſafety; but unhappily thoſe between decks, though often called, not anſwering, and being ſuppoſed already to be ſuffocated with the flames, which began to iſſue from the hatches, they made the beſt of their way from the wreck, which blew up in leſs than an hour; and, after paſſing three days in this miſerable ſtate, had the good fortune to meet with the above veſſel."

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, Oct. 30.

"Yeſterday arrived here from Iceland, and other places in the North Seas, where they had been on a voyage for diſcoveries, the ingenious Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, and Dr. Lind."

This day, about two o'clock in the afternoon, the Lord Mayor Elect, attended by the old Lord Mayor, the two Sheriffs, and two more of the Aldermen, went up in ſtate to the Lord Chancellor's, to be preſented to his Lordſhip for his approbation. Mr. Sheriff Lewes was accompanied in his chariot by Dr. Wilſon.

The Hope, Capt. Hooper, a miſſing ſhip, from Maryland, is arrived in the Downs.

Nov. 4. We hear from Paris, that the French Eaſt-India ſhips, fitted out on account of private trade, will not defray the expences of their voyage; not even to thoſe to whom the King lent ſhips; ſo that an end is nearly put to the French Eaſt-India trade, unleſs they can immediately deviſe ſome ſcheme to revive it.

Extract of a letter from Zell, Oct. 20.

"This afternoon Queen Carolina Matilda, arrived here from the caſtle at Goerde, eſcorted by a ſquadron of Springel's regiment of dragoons, &c. The citizens were regularly drawn up, with their colours ranged: and the people teſtified their joy with inceſſant acclamations at ſeeing her. Upon her arrival at our caſtle, her Majeſty found there a company of the regiment of Prince Erneſt of Mecklenburgh, with their colours flying, and was received by the Princes Charles and George of Mecklenburgh. We have this moment the pleaſure to ſee her Majeſty walking through the city, which is moſt magnificently illuminated.

"By order of the King of Great-Britain, our Sovereign, the royal etiquette will be obſerved in all points towards the Queen his ſiſter. All the Royal Houſhold are already arrived from Hanover."

The negociation between the Turks and Ruſſians, now in agitation, is ſaid to be owing to the great influence the King of Pruſſia has lately gained with the Grand Seignior. The knowing ones imagine he is endeavouring to make up this breach, in order to employ the force of the Mahometans ſomewhere elſe.

A mandate is iſſued by the King of France, for all the Princes of the blood royal to attend him at Verſailles the 7th inſtant, intimating, that thoſe who diſregard it will be forbidden Court.

Yeſterday another convict under ſentence of tranſportation in Newgate died of the goal diſtemper. This is the eighth.

Nov. 5. On Tueſday a grant paſſed the Great Seal to the Right Hon. George Viſcount Townſhend, of the office of Maſter General of his Majeſty's ordnance, &c. to hold the ſame from the day on which he ſhall be ſucceeded in his government of Ireland, by the arrival of the Earl of Harcourt in that kingdom.

Yeſterday the Mercers Company agreed to attend the Lord Mayor on the water next Monday to Weſtminſter.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, Oct. 20.

"Before ſix months expire, we ſhall be able to count 60,000 good exerciſed warlike troops; not that we are willing to attack, nor do we want to defend: His Majeſty gives us daily more proofs of his peaceable inclination, and that his particular care is to cultivate peace and tranquillity."

By an account delivered in ſome time ſince it appears, that the Court of Chancery has in truſt, for different perſons, a ſum little ſhort of ſix millions.

A correſpondent remarks, how common it is for the wiſeſt to err in the choice of their friends; we ſee Jacobites ſurrounding the throne, and the preference given in a late Election to the Oliverian party as the greateſt friends to royalty.

One hundred and forty thouſand additional forces in Conſtantinople and its environs, will not defend the city from a Ruſſian bombardment; ſuch numbers will only hurry on its diſtreſs and ruin, by conſuming the proviſions.

The Poles ſeem right in refuſing to hold a diet, as they are certain it would be a diet without power or proſpect.

It is ſaid that if the Duke of Grafton reſigns the office of Privy Seal, Mr. Charles Fox will be complimented with it.

The King of Pruſſia demands 700,000l. Might not the Pay-maſters and Commiſſaries liquidate the debt, and then pay it out of their own enormous gettings?

Upon its being lately agitated in company who at preſent were the two greateſt men in Europe, it was allowed by a majority, that the King of Pruſſia and Mr. Wilkes were the two; the one being moſt remarkable for his abilities in ſubverting liberty, the other for his abilities in ſupporting it.

We are informed that ſoon after the Lord Mayor elect is ſworn into his office, he will be applied to for a common hall.

The report of the Duke of Northumberland being in treaty with the Miniſtry is totally falſe, as that nobleman has declined at preſent taking any part in adminiſtration on account of his ill ſtate of health.

The Hawke, Capt. Coapland from Quebec, with the Mary, Briton, from Malaga, and the Sally, Townſend, from North Carolina, all for London, arrived yeſterday ſafe off Dover.

Yeſterday the following ſhips ſailed from Graveſend, viz. The Magna Charta, Maitland, for South Carolina; the Unity, Gooſely for Virginia; and the Morant, Farr, for Jamaica.

Yeſterday Lord Mansfield was in conference with his Majeſty for near an hour.

The Rev. Dr. Wilſon has been ſo much indiſpoſed, that he has not taken an airing theſe ten days, and was on Tueſday repreſented by proxy in the chair of the Bill of Rights.

Nov. 6. The publick may be aſſured, that whatever ſteps are taken by the Eaſt-India Company in regard to Superviſors, nothing concluſive can be agreed upon till it receives the *fiat* of government. The general opinion is, that no Superviſors, *in the Company's name*, will ever go out to India.

Sir Peter Dennis, who has the chief naval command in the Mediterranean, is in ſo bad a ſtate of health, that it is thought he will ſoon return, and be ſucceeded in command by Admiral Lord Edgecumbe.

The buſineſs of Prince Czartoriſki at this court is to pray for the interceſſion of his Majeſty with the King of Pruſſia to reſtore part of the fertile province of Lithuania, of which that ambitious monarch is now in poſſeſſion.

A Letter from Vienna ſays, "The true cauſe of the rupture of the late congreſs has tranſpired. Intelligence having arrived at Fockzany that a monarchical government was eſtabliſhed in Sweden, the Grand Viſir thought that the new independence of his Swediſh Majeſty would induce him to break with Ruſſia, and ſo make a powerful diverſion in favour of the Porte. The Turk upon this became very haughty, and would make no conceſſions to Count Orlow."

The Lord-Mayor went from the Manſion Houſe, to St. Paul's yeſterday, accompanied by any of the Aldermen or Sheriffs; two Aldermen met him at St. Paul's, but they did not dine at the Manſion Houſe, nor either of the Sheriffs; ſome of the officers of the city militia were entertained there by his Lordſhip. The dinner was provided for a much larger company.

Nov. 7. Yeſterday at the cabinet council held at St. James's, Sir Jeffery Amherſt was ſworn in one of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council, and took his ſeat at the Board.

Yeſterday Mr. Williams, Bookſeller, in Fleet-Street, withdrew his recognizances in the Court of King's Bench, for publiſhing the North-Briton, No. 45, about ſeven years ago, and was finally diſcharged.

A correſpondent ſays, Lord Shelburne has long ſince given up his oppoſition to the miniſtry, and has only been waiting for a favourable opportunity to join them. Many of his ſubalterns have been already provided for by the court; and it has been imagined he would declare his deſertion of the popular cauſe, without reſerve, at the opening of the ſeſſions: But a council has lately been held, in which it has been determined (to ſave appearances during the Mayoralty of Mr. Alderman Townſend, as it may be neceſſary for completing the ruin of Mr. Wilkes and the popular cauſe) that the Shelburnites in the city ſhould ſtill wear the maſk of patriotiſm.

Laſt Tueſday the Court of Aldermen unanimouſly voted, that this court doth return thanks to the Right Hon. William Naſh, Eſq; Lord Mayor of this city, for the particular regard he has been pleaſed to ſhew

the members that compoſe this court; for his upright and unblemiſhed adminiſtration of public juſtice, and for his conſtant endeavours, on all occaſions, to promote the welfare and proſperity of this city during the whole courſe of his Mayoralty.

A correſpondent informs us, that the report of Dr. Wilſon's lady having left Mr. Wilkes a legacy is totally falſe.

Extract of a letter from Rama, in Syria, July 23.

"On the firſt news of the arrival of Ali Bey and Chiek Daher, the governor of this town fled with all the Arabs in theſe environs, and ſhut himſelf up at Gaza. Chiek Sahli, ſon to Daher, and Chiek Kerim his nephew, came the 20th with about 500 horſemen, and entered Rama and Hidda without any reſiſtance. They ſeized a conſiderable quantity of Barley which was gathered in the Seraglio for the Pacha of Damaſcus. Chiek Daher and Ali Bey on the other hand being alſo arrived the 20th before the laſt mentioned town, blockaded it firſt and then attacked it. The firing laſted without ceaſing the 21ſt and 22d, but the inhabitants defended themſelves, and continue ſtill to do with great courage. It is feared that if they are obliged to yield, they will all be put to the ſword. Many families whom fear had induced to leave this city at the approach of the enemy were plundered by the Arabs, and a great many women came abſolutely naked into Jeruſalem."

Extract of a letter from Naples, Oct. 4.

"Our government have arreſted ſome Ruſſian officers who amuſed themſelves at this place with taking the dimenſions of the harbour, ſounding the road, and making plans of the caſtles and fortifications."

The Rebecca, Reynolds, from Dominica; and the Charming Sally, Harbeſon, a miſſing ſhip, from Jamaica, are arrived this morning ſafe in the river.

Many of Wilkes's friends think it will be much luckier for him, if he ſhould not ſerve the office of Lord Mayor for ſome years to come. Had he once filled that important office, he would have nothing higher to expect, and will therefore be in danger of ſinking into oblivion.—But while he has it before him, he will be able to keep up the buſtle, and beſides he will make all the intermediate Lord Mayors, and the Creator ſurely is greater than the creature.

Extract of a letter from a Merchant in Dantzick, to his Copartner at Hamburgh, dated Sept. 28.

"The King of Pruſſia has eſtabliſhed a new cuſtom-houſe about a German mile from our harbour, where every ſhip coming and going is obliged to pay a tribute, called an additional tribute; and as ſuch an inſupportable duty is impoſſible to be paid, every ſhip muſt remain in this place till this affair ſhall be ſettled. This cauſed ſo great an alarm in this city, that all the foreign Miniſters, in one body, made a moſt warm addreſs about it to the court of Berlin, and inſiſted upon a ſpeedy redreſs, which we expected about the 5th or 8th of October; in the mean time you muſt put a ſtop to buſineſs till further information."

BOSTON, *December 21.*

By a gentleman who arrived at Piſcataqua laſt week from Grenada, and came to town on Monday, we are informed, that five weeks ago he was at St. Vincents, the Engliſh troops were then in good health, that he did not hear of the death of any of the officers of the 14th regiment, but two or three of the privates had died.—That about 300 of the Charibs had ſurrendered to the Engliſh General, who ſent them on board the ſhips, to prevent their return to their brethren.—That there had been ſeveral ſkirmiſhes between ſmall parties, but no general attack was expected to be made till the Admiral arrived from Antigua, where his ſhips were repairing the damages they received in the late hurricane.

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan. 4.*

This day the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this province meets here.

Capt. Lacey from Hiſpaniola, on the 14th ult. in lat. 21 : 23, long. 74 : 20, ſpoke a brig from Cape Nichola Mole, for Charleſtown, out one day: On the 26th, about 8 leagues from Cape Hatteraſs, ſpoke the brig Friendſhip, Capt. Blewer, from this port, for Charleſtown, South-Carolina, out 6 days.——Capt. Martin, in a brig, from this port, was arrived at the Mole, and ſailed for Jamaica, 6 days before Capt. Lacey.

Capt. Edward York, from Madeira, on the 15th ult. in lat. 25 : 5, long 57 : 37, ſpoke a ſchooner from Marblehead, for Dominica: On the 22d, in lat. 29 : 30, long. 68 : 29, ſpoke a ſloop from Rhode-Iſland, for Hiſpaniola, out 5 days: On the 23d, in lat. 30 : 32, long. 70 : 37, ſpoke a brig from St. Lucia, for Newberry, out 14 days; and on the 25th, in lat. 32 : 23, long, 72 : 10, ſpoke a ſloop from North Carolina, for Hiſpaniola, out 4 days.

His Majeſty's ſloop Diligence, Capt. Davis, is arrived at Madeira, and was bound for Jamaica.

Capt. Webly, in a ſloop, was arrived from New-York, at Madeira.

Capt. Cummings, in a ſnow, ſailed from Madeira for New-York, the 22d of November.

By a gentleman arrived in Capt. Cunningham from Antigua, we are informed, that a veſſel arrived there two days before he ſailed, from St. Vincents, and gives the following account: That on the 20th of Nov. in landing the troops, 1 Leiutenant and 17 men belonging to the 70th regiment were drowned; and they were afraid they would be obliged to run one of the tranſports a ſhore to ſupply the troops with proviſions, being very ſcarce, and the ſurf running ſo high, the boats could not venture off: That a corporal and 4 men were left guard over ſome of the Charibs, taken priſoners; but they not keeping ſo good a look out as they ought to have done, the Charibs murdered every one of them, and joined their party again.—The 6th Regiment of Foot was arrived at St. Vincents, from England.

On the 11th of December, ſailed from Antigua, for St. Vincents, 4 companies of the 68th Regiment, under the command of Capt. Stuart; they were relieved by the ſecond batalion of the 60th Regiment, from New-York.

On Friday laſt arrived here, from London, *via* New-York, Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, Botaniſt to their Britannic Majeſties; with his wife, who is, we hear, a moſt amiable woman.

We hear the gentlemen concerned in the Pettie's-Iſland Caſh Lottety, for the benefit of St. Paul's Church, in this city, are to meet to-morrow, to roll up the numbers in the firſt claſs, and that it will be immediately drawn.

Few tickets, being on hand to diſpoſe of, thoſe perſons deſirous of becoming adventurers, and contributing to the laudable improvement of ſaid church, are requeſted to be ſpeedy, in their application for tickets, which will entitle them to be purchaſers in the proceeding rich, and advantageous claſſes.

On the 31ſt ult. died at the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, SARAH HARLAN, late matron of that inſtitution: In which ſtation ſhe ſerved ſeveral years; and by her humane diſpoſition and good conduct, recommended herſelf to the regard of the Managers and Phyſicians; who are now in want of a proper perſon to ſucced her.

MARRIED. Mr. THOMAS MURGATROYD of this City, Merchant, to Miſs SALLY PHILIPS TUCKER, niece of SAMUEL TUCKER, Eſq; of Trenton.

*** ADVERTISEMENTS omitted this week will be carefully inſerted in our next.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Kitty,	M. Feran,	Grenadoes,
Sloop Hebe,	J. Wilſon,	Hiſpaniola,
Ship Boyne,	S. Cunningham,	Bourdeaux,
Ship K. of Portug.	R. Bulkley,	Cadiz,
Brig Charm. Peg.	G. Cunningham,	Antigua,
Schoon. Induſtry,	M. Williamſon,	Halifax,
Sloop Friendſhip,	P. Treby,	Rhode-Iſland,
Schooner Rebecca,	J. Holden,	Virginia,
Sloop Patty,	G. Simpſon,	North-Carolina,
Ship Peggy.	E. Yorke,	Madeira.

OUTWARDS.

Snow Sarah,	S. Corry,	Dublin,
Snow Britannia,	R. Eyres,	Dublin.

CLEARED.

Ship Sally,	J. Oſman,	South-Carolina,
Ship George,	S. Martin,	Cadiz,
Sloop Jenny,	R. Bell,	Maryland,
Sl. Nancy & Peggy,	J. Neſbit,	North-Carolina,
Schooner Betſey,	A. Gurling,	North-Carolina,
Schooner Amelia,	P. Barry,	St. Kitts,
Schooner Polly,	J. Greely,	Boſton,
Sloop Reddick,	H. Kennedy,	Virginia,
Ship Hope,	G. Johnſton,	Liſbon,
Brig Nancy,	J. Taylor,	Barbados,
Ship Minerva,	F. Faries,	Newry,
Brig Molly,	J. Mullet,	St. Kitts,
Brig Con. Friends,	W. Hayman,	St. Croix,
Sloop Ruth,	F. Gilbert,	Jamaica,
Sloop Potomack,	G. Rowe,	Dominica,
Sh Jam. & Mar. An.	W. Budden,	Virginia,
Ship Newry Aſſiſt.	R. Cunningham,	Newry,
Ship Betſy,	D. M'Cutcheon,	Newry,
Sl. Peace & Plenty,	J. Anthony,	Rhode-Iſland,
Ship Alexander,	J. Hunter,	Londonderry,
Sch. Rachel, -	E. Dowty,	North-Carolina,
Sch. Mulberry,	S. Cawley,	Virginia,
Schoon. Kingſton,	R. Patterſon,	Jamaica,
Brig Speedwell,	J. Cox,	Grenades,
Brig Polly,	J. Shields,	Jamaica.

VENDUE AT JOHN HART'S TO-MORROW.

WANTED,

A BOY of about twelve or fourteen years of age, as an apprentice to the Paper-making buſineſs. Enquire of the printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSHUA CRESSON,

In Market-ſtreet, five doors below Hall and Sellers's Printing-Office,

FRESH RAISINS in kegs, choice INDIGO, green and bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Alſpice, and Ginger, loaf, lump and muſcovado Sugar, Madder, ground Redwood, Braziletto, Fuſtick, Allum, Copperas, Brimſtone, &c. &c.

JUST IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

DAVID BEVERIDGE,

At his ſtore on the Bird-in-Hand wharf,

DRY HYDES AND JAMAICA SUGARS.

THE SECOND NIGHT.

A NEW COMIC OPERA, by the AUTHOR of LOVE IN A VILLAGE.

BY AUTHORITY.

By the AMERICAN COMPANY, at the Theatre in Southwark, this preſent EVENING,

A NEW COMIC OPERA, call'd the

SCHOOL FOR FATHERS;

OR, LIONEL AND CLARISSA.

Col. Oldboy by Mr. GOODMAN,
Lionel by Mr. WOOLLS,
Sir John Flowerdale by Mr. DOUGLASS,
Mr. Jeſſamy by Mr. WALL,
Harman by Mr. HENRY,
Jenkens by Mr. PARKER,
Clariſſa by Miſs STORER,
Lady Mary Oldboy by Mrs. HARMAN,
Jenny by Mrs. HENRY,
Diana Oldboy by Miſs HALLAM.
The Orcheſtra to be conducted by Mr. HALLAM.

To which will be added,

LOVE A-LA-MODE.

Sir Callaghan O'Brallaghan (with Songs) by Mr. HENRY,
Sir Archy Macſarcaſm by Mr. DOUGLASS,
Squire Groom by Mr. WALL,
Beau Mordecai by Mr. MORRIS,
Sir Theodore by Mr. PARKER,
The Lady by Miſs RICHARDSON.

TICKETS, without which no perſon can be admitted, are ſold at the bar of the Coffee-houſe. Boxes, 7s. 6d. Pit, 5s. Gallery, 3s.

INOCULATION.

THE dreadful havock which the SMALL POX daily maketh by accidental infection, is ſo ſeverly felt by thouſands of families, who have often been bereaved of all their growing hopes, through the rage of this malignant diſtemper, that every attempt to elude ſo great a danger merits encouragement from all the friends of the human race. The great ſucceſs attending inoculation hath been ſo effectually demonſtrated, that the moſt reſpectable perſonages in Europe have been the ſubjects, and are now the avowed patrons of it. Gentlemen of eminence in phyſick in the different cities in America where inoculation is tolerated, have provided houſes for the reception of inoculated patients, and have met with great encouragement and ſucceſs. For this ſalutary ſervice to ſociety, Dr. GLENTWORTH hath alſo provided a convenient houſe in the city of Philadelphia, with a tender ſkillful matron to ſuperintend it. Thoſe who chuſe to accommodate themſelves with lodgings will be attended with the ſame aſſiduity as thoſe in the houſe for inoculation.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Ridley township, Cheſter county, on the 18th of October laſt, a ſmall HEIFER, without mark. The owner on proving his property and paying charges, may have her again.

HUGH KERNS.

JAMES RONEY,

SHOEMAKER,

TAKES this method of informing the public, and his friends in particular, that he has removed from his late dwelling in Front-ſtreet, into Walnut-ſtreet between Front and Second-ſtreets, where he hopes for the continuance of his former cuſtomers, which will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble ſervant,

JAMES RONEY.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,

A native of this city, where he was regularly bred to the buſineſs of HOUSE CARPENTRY,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that having lately returned from London, where he has for ſome time ſtudied ARCHITECTURE in its various branches, he propoſes carrying on the buſineſs of Houſe Carpentry in the moſt uſeful and ornamental manner, as is now executed in the city of London, and moſt parts of England; and humbly hopes, from his practice and experience, to give the higheſt ſatisfaction to ſuch as ſhall be pleaſed to employ him, in a new, bold, light and elegant taſte, which has been lately introduced by the great architect of the Adelphi Buildings at Durham Yard; and which is now univerſally practiſed all over Britain. He alſo fits up ſhop-fronts in the niceſt manner, from the plaineſt and moſt ſimple to the moſt elegant and taſty, according to original plans taken in London. Such gentlemen as chooſe to favour him with their buſineſs may depend on having it well executed in any taſte they ſhall fancy, in the faithfulleſt manner and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Enquire for ſaid WILLIAMS at Mr. John David's, Goldſmith, near the Drawbridge.

THE MANAGERS of the Pettie's-Iſland CASH LOTTERY for the encouragement of the American Steel Manufacture, beg leave to acquaint the public, that the ſaid lottery will actually commence drawing on Monday the 25th inſtant (January) and as there is a conſiderable ſum due, from perſons who have purchaſed tickets, they earneſtly requeſt that ſuch perſons will pay the ſame before the day of drawing, without which it cannot be expected the managers can diſcharge the fortunate tickets, with that punctuality wiſhed for, or by the ſcheme required.

The managers by giving this notice, hopes to prevent any reflections on their characters, which the neglect of paying for the tickets bought, might otherwiſe occaſion.

There are a few tickets on hand, which will be diſpoſed of by the managers at any time before the drawing, for caſh only.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subſcriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER. No. 63.

A LETTER from LIEN CHI ALTANGI, a CHINESE PHILOSOPHER, residing in LONDON, to FUM HOAM, first president of the Ceremonial Academy, at PEKIN, in CHINA.

IN reading the news papers here, I have reckoned up not less than twenty-five great men, seventeen very great men, and nine very extraordinary men in less than the compass of half a year. These, say the papers, are the men that posterity are to gaze at with admiration; these the names that fame will be employed in holding up for the astonishment of succeeding ages. Let me see—forty-six great men in half a year, amounts just to ninety-two in a year.—I wonder how posterity will be able to remember them all, or whether the people, in future times, will have any other business to mind, but that of getting the catalogue by heart.

Does the Mayor of a corporation make a speech? he is instantly set down for a great man. Does a pedant digest his common place book into a folio? he quickly becomes great. Does a poet string up trite sentiments in rhyme? he also becomes the great man of the hour. How diminutive soever the object of admiration, each is followed by a crowd of still more diminutive admirers. The shout begins in his train, onward he marches towards immortality, looks back at the pursuing crowd with self satisfaction; catching all the oddities, the whimsies, the absurdities, and the littlenesses of conscious greatness, by the way.

I was yesterday invited by a gentleman to dinner, who promised that our entertainment should consist of an haunch of venison, a turtle, and a great man. I came, according to appointment. The venison was fine, the turtle good, but the great man insupportable. The moment I ventured to speak, I was at once contradicted with a snap. I attempted, by a second and a third assault, to retrieve my lost reputation, but was still beat back with confusion. I was resolved to attack him once more from entrenchment, and turned the conversation upon the government of China: but even here he asserted, snapped, and contradicted as before. Heavens, thought I, this man pretends to know China even better than myself! I looked round to see who was on my side, but every eye was fixed in admiration on the great man; I therefore, at last thought proper to sit silent, and act the pretty gentleman during the ensuing conversation.

When a man has once secured a circle of admirers, he may be as ridiculous here as he thinks proper; and it all passes for elevation of sentiment, or learned absence. If he transgresses the common forms of breeding, mistakes even a tea-pot for a tobacco-box, it is said, that his thoughts are fixed on more important objects: to speak and act like the rest of mankind is to be no greater than they. There is something of oddity in the very idea of greatness; for we are seldom astonished at a thing very much resembling ourselves.

When the Tartars make a Lama, their first care is to place him in a dark corner of the temple; here he is to sit half concealed from view, to regulate the motion of his hands, lips, and eyes; but, above all, he is enjoined gravity and silence. This, however, is but the prelude to his apotheosis: a set of emissaries are dispatched among the people to cry up his piety, gravity, and love of raw flesh; the people take them at their word, approach the Lama, now become an idol, with the most humble prostration; he receives their addresses without motion, commences a god, and is ever after fed by his priests with the spoon of immortality. The same receipt in this country serves to make a great man. The idol only keeps close, sends out his little emissaries to be hearty in his praise; and straight, whether statesman or author, he is set down in the list of fame, continuing to be praised while it is fashionable to praise, or while he prudently keeps his minuteness concealed from the public.

I have visited many countries, and have been in cities without number, yet never did I enter a town which could not produce ten or twelve of those little great men; all fancying themselves known to the rest of the world, and complimenting each other upon their extensive reputation. It is amusing enough when two of those domestic prodigies of learning mount the stage of ceremony, and give and take praise from each other. I have been present when a German doctor, for having pronounced a panegyrick upon a certain monk, was thought the most ingenious man in the world; till the monk soon after divided this reputation by returning the compliment; by which means they both marched off with universal applause.

The same degree of undeserved adulation that attends our great man while living, often also follows him to the tomb. It frequently happens that one of his little admirers sits down big with the important subject, and is delivered of the history of his life and writings. This may properly be called the revolutions of a life between the fire-side and the easy-chair. In this we learn, the year in which he was born, at what an early age he gave symptoms of uncommon genius and application, together with some of his smart sayings, collected by his aunt and mother, while yet but a boy. The next book introduces him to the university, where we are informed of his amazing progress in learning, his excellent skill in darning stockings, and his new invention for papering books to save the covers. He next makes his appearance in the republic of letters, and publishes his folio. Now the colosses is reared, his works are eagerly bought up by all the purchasers of scarce books. The learned societies invite him to become a member; he disputes against some foreigner with a long Latin name, conquers in the controversy, is complimented by several authors of gravity and importance, is excessively fond of egg-sauce with his pig, becomes president of a literary club, and dies in the meredian of his glory. Happy they, who thus have some little faithful attendant, who never forsakes them, but prepares to wrangle and to praise against every opposer; at once ready to encrease their pride while living, and their character when dead. For you and I, my friend, who have no humble admirer thus to attend us, we, who neither are, nor ever will be great men, and who do not much care whether we are great men or no, at least let us strive to be honest men, and to have common sense.

Philadelphia, December 28, 1772.

FOR DUBLIN,

THE SNOW BRITANNIA,

RICHARD EYRES, MASTER;

LYING at the Bird-in-hand wharf; will sail in ten days. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT WHITE, or the said master on board.

TO BE SOLD BY

SAMUEL SMITH AND SONS,

BEST fresh RAISINS, LEMONS, and Malaga WINE; also Dalton's Newbury and New-England RUM, LAMP OIL and TANNERS OIL.

TO BE SOLD,

A MERCHANT MILL in Potts-Town, on an extraordinary stream of water, 37 miles from Philadelphia, on the great Manatawny Road: There are few mills better situated either for wheat or an easy conveyance of flour to market down the river Schuylkill, generally from February till May in the spring, and frequently in the summer and fall. The mill is large and built of stone, has two water wheels and three pair of stones, one pair of burrs, one pair of Cologne, and one pair of country stones; is capable of making 4000 barrels of flour yearly, besides country work, which is considerable. There are about ten acres of land, six of which are meadow, a good saw-mill, coopers shop, and stables, belonging to the premises. The purchaser, on paying one half of the purchase money down, may have time for the remainder, paying interest and giving security. For further information apply to the subscriber in Philadelphia.

DAVID POTTS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

The SECOND EDITION of

THE

ŒCONOMY OF LOVE:

A POETICAL ESSAY, by DR. ARMSTRONG.

To be sold by Mr. William Laplain, in Market-street, Mr. Thomas Magee, in Second-street, and William Mentz, in Sterling Alley.

LIKEWISE just published, price Four-pence,

THE

MIRACULOUS POWER OF CLOATHS;

OR, THE

DIGNITY OF THE TAYLORS.

Being an Essay on the words CLOATHS MAKE MAN.

To be had at the above places.

Philadelphia, December 26, 1772.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of THOMAS ALEXANDER, late of this city, tallow-chandler, by bond, note, book debt, or otherwise, are desired to make immediate payment to GEORGE KENNEDY, administrator; and likewise all persons that have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, in order that the same may be settled.

WAS brought to the house of the subscriber, at the sign of the Two Tuns, on Passyunk Road, on the 17th instant (December) a black HORSE, thirteen hands and an half high, with a white star on his forehead, and his hind feet white. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again.

PETER HEGNER.

Philadelphia, December 24, 1772.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

WAS STOLE last night, from on board a sloop lying at Mease's wharf, Laban Hill, master, a SILVER WATCH, maker's name William Bunnett, Liverpool, No. 4880: Likewise a PINCHBECK WATCH, with the back of the case set with stone, two of which stones are out; and a white stone, different from any of the others, set in the spring of said watch. Whoever will bring the said watches to the printer, shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on the sixth instant (December) an apprentice lad named RICHARD ORAMORY, remarkable by reason of the want of some of his fore teeth, and a scar upon one of his cheeks; he is about five feet four inches high, well set, round faced, fair hair, which has been cut and is grown again; he is about 28 years of age, and has something of a down look: He had on when he went away, a whitish coloured suit of cloaths, and stockings nearly the same colour of his cloaths, half worn shoes, carved brass buckles, a half worn red and white silk handkerchief about his neck, and a new felt hat with a very narrow brim: He says he was born in Liverpool in England, and came into this country a servant for six years, and served with Thomas Green, at Pequea in Lancaster county; it is thought he has the indentures he took from said Green along with him: He has served one year with his last master, to the shoemakers trade. Any person apprehending and securing the said apprentice, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by DENNIS M'CURDY, living in Sadsbury township, Lancaster county.

WILMINGTON, *November 24, 1772.*

JOHN

STOW,

GOLD-SMITH,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he has opened a shop in Market-street, next door below Mr. Gabriel Springer's, in Wilmington, where he intends to carry on his business in all its branches: Having had peculiar advantages in the large way, such as making coffee-pots, tea-pots, tankards, canns, &c. he will undertake any piece of plate that may be wanted; likewise all kinds of small work in gold, silver, plated ditto, jewellery, &c. &c. Those who will please to favour him with their custom may depend on having their work well executed, at the most reasonable rates, and with all possible dispatch, and their favours thankfully acknowledged. He gives the just price for old gold and silver, and would willingly take an apprentice.

Imported in the last vessels from London, Bristol and Liverpool, and now selling by

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Opposite Christ's Church, in Second-Street,

A Large and general Assortment of Blue and White and Enamelled China, in boxes, variously assorted to suit the town and country sales. Likewise, Enamelled and Plain Queen's Ware of all kinds, Enamelled, Blue and White, and White Stone Ware, in crates, well assorted, Delph Bowls of different sizes, Glass Wares in small assorted crates, and a variety of Cut and Flowered Glass, viz. Decanters, Wines, Jellies, Salts, &c. which he will sell on at least equal terms with any of the business. Orders put up carefully on the shortest notice. He expects daily a fresh addition to his elegant assortment, and flatters himself he shall give full satisfaction to all that please to favour him with their custom.

JUST PUBLISHED, price 1s. 3d. and to be sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet, Mr. JAMES HUMPHREYS, at the corner of Black-horſe alley in Front-ſtreet, Mr. ROBERT BELL, at the late Union Library in Third-ſtreet, Mr. WILLIAM WOODHOUSE in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſnut-ſtreet, and the other Book-ſellers,

THE
CONQUEST OF CANADA,
OR THE
SIEGE OF QUEBEC:
An HISTORICAL TRAGEDY of Five Acts.
By GEORGE COCKINGS,
AUTHOR of WAR, an HEROIC POEM.

Stoney Brook, Dec. 7, 1772.

TO BE SOLD,

THE PLANTATION whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, in Somerſet county, New-Jerſey, pleaſantly ſituated on the main road between Philadelphia and New-York, about a mile and a half to the weſtward of Princeton College, and joining upon Stoney Brook, containing two hundred and thirty three acres, about one hundred of which is good wood-land, the reſt divided into ſix fields, five of which are well watered, an orchard of excellent fruit, and about twenty acres of watered meadow. The land is eſteemed as good for wheat and ſummer grain as any in that part of the country, and is in good fence: a large quantity of fine manure may be got yearly, that is thrown up by the brook. There is on the premiſes a new brick houſe, with two well finiſhed rooms and an entry below and three above, and a good cellar under the whole; a frame houſe adjoining, with three ſmall rooms below and convenient lodgings above for ſervants, with a court-yard before the door incloſed with a good pale fence: there is likewiſe a good kitchen, a very large Dutch barn and other out-houſes, with two wells of water. An indiſputable title will be given, and the purchaſer may have poſſeſſion in the ſpring. It will be ſold on reaſonable terms, and ſeveral years credit given for the purchaſe money, if required, paying intereſt and giving ſecurity. For further particulars enquire of Mr. ROBERT RITCHIE, merchant, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

RICHARD COCHRAN.

N. B. If not ſold by the firſt of April, it will be let upon ſhares to a ſingle man of good character, or one who has a ſmall family.

Philadelphia, December 9, 1772.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY yeſterday, with an intent to defraud his creditors, one SOLOMON LEVI, a JEW, about thirty years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, ſhort dark hair, and ruddy complexion: Had on when he went away, a London brown ſuit of cloaths, which he may change, having plenty of good cloaths. He is a forward impudent-looking fellow, and pretends to be a jeweller by trade. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid LEVI, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, by applying to

JOHN HAUCK,
In Loxley's alley, Arch-ſtreet.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

KENSINGTON, *near Philadelphia, in Pennſylvania, November 22d, 1772.*

TEN POUNDS REWARD.
STOLEN,

OUT of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on Saturday night, the 21ſt inſt. a very likely BAY GELDING, full fifteen hands and an inch high, three years old laſt Spring, has a long tail, which may be made ſhort, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, round noſe, ſome white on one of his hind feet, has a ſmall ſcar on one of his buttocks near the tail, ſuppoſed to be made by the horn of a cow, and may be eaſily diſcovered. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have Five Pounds, and for the thief Five Pounds more, paid by me,

WILLIAM PEARSON.

N. B. Said horſe is about half blooded, and has no other gaits than walk, trot, and gallop.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Betſey, Captain Hood, and to be SOLD by

TIMOTHY BERRETT,

In Arch-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets,

A neat aſſortment of PLATED WORK, JEWELLERY, and HARD-WARE, conſiſting of

PLATED tea-urns, coffee-pots, waiters, bread-baſkets, caſters and cruet-frames, ſalts, candleſticks, ſhoe and knee buckles. Foile-ſtone and paſte ſhoe, knee and ſtock buckles, foile-ſtone ſolitaire necklaces, ditto ear-rings, ſtay-hooks and hair-pins, paſte ear-rings, marquiſet, garnet, pearl, coc de pearl with drops, creſcent with or without knots, marquiſet fancy hair-pins, foile-ſtone, mocoa, garnet and twiſted rings, gold, garnet and foile-ſtone lockets, ſilver, gilt and plated ſhagreen inſtrument caſes, ladies gilt chains, ſeals and keys, gilt ſhoe, knee and ſhirt-buckles, locket ditto, ſteel buckles, watch chains, ſeals and keys, enamelled gilt mounted ſnuff-boxes, paper ditto, quadrille pools, &c. plated, green, ivory, camwood and black ditto knives and forks, barlow penknives, beſt and common black poliſhed razors, a variety of japanned waiters of the neweſt patterns, a neat aſſortment of clock and watch-makers tools, alſo two very neat enamelled arch dials for clocks, a few ſets of clock work, caſting and forging, all which he is determined to ſell on the moſt moderate terms for caſh.

N. B. A very good BARREL ORGAN, with five ſtops, which plays twenty-two different tunes, to be diſpoſed of for Caſh or Dry Goods.

JOSHUA BROOK,

JUST arrived from England, with a neat aſſortment of coarſe and fine FOREST CLOTHS, dreſſed and ſhaged, all of his own manufacture, which he is opening at the houſe of Mr. William Savery, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, and will ſell to any merchant, or ſhop-keeper in the city or country, lower than they can import them, as he returns to England immediately, and wants to diſpoſe of them before he ſails. Alſo a neat aſſortment of CUTLERY, for caſh or ſhort credit.

The Lovers of LITERARY AMUSEMENT, and the Encouragers of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES will pleaſe to obſerve, That there is juſt publiſhed,

AN AMERICAN EDITION OF THE
VICAR OF WAKEFIELD:
By the celebrated Dr. GOLDSMITH, author of the lately publiſhed elegant hiſtory of England, &c. &c.

IT is printed on a new type, and fine Pennſylvania made paper, neatly bound, gilt and lettered, at the ſmall price of four ſhillings and ſix-pence only, although the Britiſh edition is ſold for eight ſhillings.

They are to be had of Mr. John Dunlap, in Market-ſtreet, Meſſrs. Bradfords, at the London Coffee-houſe, Mr. Joſeph Cruckſhank, in Third-ſtreet, oppoſite the Work-houſe, Mr. William Laplain, oppoſite the Coffee-houſe, Mr. Robert M'Gill, in Market-ſtreet, Mr. William Woodhouſe, in Front-ſtreet near Cheſnut-ſtreet, Mr. Charles Baker, the ſouth-weſt corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets, and of William Mentz, the publiſher, in Sterling-Alley; and ſhortly they may be had at New-York, and all the principal towns in America.

WARRANTED BOULTING CLOTHS,

A Large Aſſortment of Fine, Superfine, Middling and Coarſe, the beſt in kind, ſuitable to every branch of that buſineſs, and ſold as low as any in this city, by ISAAC MELCHER, in Second-ſtreet, about mid-way between Arch and Race ſtreets, PHILADELPHIA, where Millers and others may depend always on being ſupplied with the beſt of Cloths on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail.

N. B. A conſiderable abatement will be made to thoſe who take a quantity.

THOMAS WEST,

In Second-ſtreet, a few doors below Market-ſtreet,

HAS imported in the laſt veſſels from London, &c. A large aſſortment of EUROPEAN AND EAST-INDIA GOODS, which will be ſold, wholeſale and retail, at a very low price; among which are, ſuperfine, ſuper, middling and low priced broadcloths, fine foreſt ditto, coatings, blankets and rugs, with a general aſſortment of coarſe woollens; a large aſſortment of ſilks, men's green and cloth coloured velvet caps, &c. &c.

Juſt imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Sparks, from London, in the Polly and Hannah from Hull, and in the laſt veſſels from Liverpool and Briſtol, and to be ſold by

RANDLE MITCHELL,

At his Store in Water-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, on the loweſt terms, for caſh, ſhort or long credit, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers,

A General Aſſortment of FALL GOODS; in which are, Coarſe Woollens and Blankets of all kinds, coarſe and middling Broadcloths, Stuffs, Hoſiery, Haberdaſhery, Cutlery, Nails, Steel, Shot and Gunpowder, Frying-pans, Pewter, Window-glaſs, Madder, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Pepper, &c.

HUGH AND GEORGE ROBERTS,

IMPORT immediately from the Manufacturers, and have for ſale at their WARE-HOUSE, the corner of GRINDSTONE ALLEY, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

IRONMONGERY AND BRASS WARES,

In their moſt extenſive BRANCHES.

Alſo, a large Aſſortment of COPPER WARE, INDIA-METAL WARE, JAPAN'D WARE, and CUTLERY.—Joiners and carpenters planes, ſteel, lead, ſhot, glue, Turkey oil ſtones, grindſtones, &c.

The Ironmongery, Braſs and the other Wares, at the ſaid Ware-houſe, conſiſt of ſo great a variety of ſizes, patterns and workmanſhip, that, to particularize the articles in an advertiſement, would be too extenſive for ublication in a news-paper.

OCTOBER 23d, 1772.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, within two miles of the Lower-Ferry, Suſquehanna, on Sunday the 18th of this inſt. a Negro Fellow named LONDON, but perhaps may call himſelf DANIEL, this country born, about twenty-ſix years of age, five feet four or five inches high, of a yellow complexion, remarkable for being well ſpoken and active, very well made in proportion for his heighth, has been bought by me of one James Black, of Kent-county, from whom he had run away before. Had on and took with him, an old grey fearnought jacket, a check and country linen ſhirt, one pair of country linen and a pair of oznabrigs trowſers, both half worn, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, in this province, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, and if out of the province, five pounds, if brought home, and reaſonable charges paid, by

THOMAS GASH.

N. B. Said fellow has a remarkable ſcar under his chin, occaſioned (as he ſays) by being cut for the quinſey: he is very artful, and may paſs for a free man. I forewarn all perſons not to harbour him at their peril.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AITKEN'S
GENERAL AMERICAN
REGISTER,
AND THE
GENTLEMAN'S AND TRADESMAN'S
COMPLETE
ANNUAL ACCOUNT BOOK,
AND
CALENDAR,
FOR THE POCKET OR DESK;
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1773.

CONTENTS AS FOLLOW, VIZ.

Of the ANNUAL ACCOMPT BOOK *and* CALENDAR.

FIFTY-TWO double pages ruled, for entering the receipts and payments of money; ſpaces for daily memorandums; the age, place, riſing, ſetting, ſouthing, full and change of the moon and place of her nodes; the ſun's riſing and ſetting; aſpects of the planets; riſing and ſetting of the ſtars; immerſions and emerſions of Jupiter's ſatellites; remarkable days, general tide table for America, &c.

Of the GENERAL AMERICAN REGISTER.

A table of the Kings and Queens of England.
Geneological liſt of the royal family of Great-Britain.
The number of peers, peereſſes in their own right, archbiſhops and biſhops in England, Scotland and Ireland.
Kings of Scotland and the time they began to reign.
Lord lieutenants of Ireland ſince the union.
His majeſty's conſuls abroad for the protection of trade.
Births, marriages and iſſue of the ſovereign princes of Europe.
A conciſe chronological account of events in America from the firſt diſcovery thereof.
General and civil eſtabliſhment of North-America.
Eſtabliſhment of the cuſtoms for the continent, the Bermuda and Bahama Iſlands.
The ſtaff of the army, general poſt-office.
Rank of the navy and army.
His Majeſty's order concerning the power of the civil governors over his forces in America.
Rules for determining the *rank* and *precedence* to be obſerved between the officers of the army and the civil governors, &c.
Public officers, &c. in Pennſylvania, New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, Maryland, New-Jerſey, New-York, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, Maſſachuſetts Bay, New-Hampſhire, Nova Scotia, New-Foundland, Saint John's Iſland, Canada, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, Eaſt-Florida, Weſt-Florida.

Printed for, and ſold by R. AITKEN, Bookſeller, oppoſite the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE, Front-ſtreet.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,
IN MARKET-STREET,
FATHER ABRAHAM'S
ALMANACK,
For the YEAR of our LORD 1773.

CONTAINING,

The motions of the Sun and Moon; the true places and aſpects of the planets; the riſing and ſetting of the Sun; the riſing, ſetting and ſouthing of the Moon; the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes, riſing, ſetting and ſouthing of the Planets; length of days; judgment of the weather, feſtivals and other remarkable days; high-water at Philadelphia; tables of intereſt at 6 and 7 per cent. a table of the value and weight of coins; Quakers yearly meetings; fairs, courts, roads, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A number of uſeful and inſtructing Eſſays, &c. ſelected from the beſt AUTHORS, *viz.*

SELECT Maxims, calculated to improve the mind and inform the judgment.
A liſt of Premiums offered by the Society inſtituted at London, for the advantage of the Britiſh American Colonies, for the following articles, *viz.* Vines for Raiſins, Wines, American Vines, American Cotton, Annatto, Indigo, &c. &c.
A hint to Ladies concerning the education of children.
An inſtance of decrepitude.
A moral and political Map of Europe, in which is diſplayed the ſtate of the following countries, *viz.* Ruſſia, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Hungary, Bohemia, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, England, France, Spain, Portugal and Italy.
A remarkable anecdote.
Of requiſites in an agreeable companion.
A caveat againſt an improper appearance in the world.
On the laudable paſſion of emulation.
The imprudence of tatling.
Of hope and gratitude.
An affected admiration ridiculous.
On the objects of the amorous lady and the coquet.
On courage and ſatire.
A method to gain eſteem and applauſe.
On the credulity of the populace.
Induſtry inſeparable from a true greatneſs of mind.
On the different effects of knowledge.
The precepts of a good and bad man contraſted.
Of diffidence in argumentation.
The danger of a blinded paſſion.
Submiſſion to parents a neceſſary duty.
Of folly, as pregnant with the greateſt of evils.

POETRY.

An addreſs to ſleep.
Death and the Doctor.
Epigram.
Epitaph on a fat phyſician.
A recipe for love.
Epigram on a Lady.
The lottery.
On gold and ſilver.
The female wiſh.
On an ill-natured woman.

JANUARY, 1773. VOL. II. NUMB. 64.

THE PENNSYLVANIA AND GENERAL PACKET.

THE ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11th, 1773.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

Be pleaſed to give a place in your paper to the following HINTS. *They are extracted from a larger piece written ſome years ago, and owe their publication* only *to a hope that they may be of ſome ſervice at this conjuncture.*

A few HINTS towards promoting the CULTURE of VINES in AMERICA.

Candide liber ades; ſic ſit tibi myſtica vitis
Semper; *ſic hedera tempora vincta geras.*
TIBULLUS.

NATURE kindly points out of her own accord, in every region, ſome particular production as a chief favorite in that part of her dominion, whilſt exotics, although guarded by the utmoſt vigilance of man from every proſpect of danger, and aſſiſted with the moſt tender anxiety, flouriſh in a very inferior degree, unable to cope with the happier children of the ſoil. This ſhould not, however, diſcourage the importation of foreign plants upon a preſumption of their becoming valuable additions to the native ſtock of our climate: yet common prudence, unallied with philoſophy, will ever dictate a primary concern for the culture and improvement of the former.

In this country, crowned with ſo many bleſſings, he muſt be a very inaccurate obſerver who can paſs over a few miles only, without having the delightful proſpect of cluſtering vines upon every ſide, declaring very forcibly, that *America*, with a little attention might be formed into one wide extended vineyard. *The many ſpecies of Grapes* ſo liberally ſcattered around our hills is an additional advantage; for we might not only make a *great quantity of Wine*, but *Wines* alſo of *many different kinds*. A very judicious gentleman has informed me, that *eighty-five* different ſpecies of our *Wild Grape* have been reckoned by himſelf; and, for ought that appears to the contrary, there may be as many more throughout the long chain of theſe colonies, in thoſe too, perhaps, which we leaſt eſteem, for "the Vine will flouriſh in a dry and ſandy ſoil, that diſcovers all the outward marks of ſterility." Our ſimilar ſituation to thoſe parts of EUROPE and ASIA moſt famous for their Wines being a fact of ſuch public notoriety, can need no enlargement. If it ſhould be apprehended that the Grapes of our own growth are incapable of producing Wines of an high and delicate flavor, I would beg leave to obſerve, that the experiment has not yet been *fully* and *fairly* made by a ſufficient number of *ſuitable* perſons to authorize ſuch a concluſion. I have been informed by ſeveral who drank Wine made in the houſe of a gentleman reſiding within a few miles of this city, that it is truly *excellent*; and I have taſted ſome, four years old, made from what was called * *the Chicken-Grape*, which in colour and flavor nearly reſembled a rich, old *Spaniſh Wine*. But ſhould it be found upon an *ample* trial, made by *proper* judges, that our Grapes will by *no means* anſwer the purpoſe in view (and this probably will not be the caſe) recourſe can then with great facility be had to thoſe countries which produce the *beſt* Wine, for cuttings from their choiceſt fruit, which, buried in a box filled with earth, would not ſuffer the leaſt damage in a very long voyage. If it ſhall appear, that *any* or *all* of our own *Wild Grapes* will do, though perhaps not ſo well as the *imported* (and even upon this footing the diſcovery will be highly valuable) then let due encouragement be given to the importation of the latter; yet not ſo as to abandon our own to their preſent rude ſtate, but rather let methods be fallen upon to diſcover the moſt judicious cultivation of them, by which it is highly probable they may be much improved. It has been objected, that the ſummers with us are ſo hot that the expreſſed juice ſours before it can undergo a due fermentation—but it is well known that many, and thoſe the beſt, of our Grapes, are not fit to be gathered until after ſome froſt, which entirely obviates this objection, and in the room thereof preſents us with a plea in their favor.

This *province* enjoys a peculiar advantage above her ſiſter colonies, ſtimulating us to proceed in a matter of ſuch general concernment, namely, the great number of *induſtrious German* inhabitants ſettled throughout almoſt every part of it; many well ſkilled in Vine-dreſſing, ſome of them actually in the practice, and all, ſo far as my obſervation hath extended, remarkably fond of the culture of Grapes, to which they are accuſtomed in their native country.

By what means a ſpirit ſuitable to the undertaking may be generally diffuſed through our people, is a queſtion likely to be aſked?—Private ſubſcriptions are too precarious and otherwiſe exceptionable; the natural reſource ſeems to be an application to our *Repreſentatives in Aſſembly*, who have frequently lent ſuch aid to uſeful improvements as conferred an honor upon them, at the ſame time that it erected a laſting monument to their own good ſenſe and public virtue.

In handling this ſubject the following remark may be admitted as fundamental—That *Wine* is neglected by no nation that can procure it by commerce or cultivation. The uſe of this liquor is no leſs ancient than extenſive, in-as-much as it can trace its deſcent up to † NOAH, the common father of ſocial life, and was propagated by his children through almoſt every clime they became poſſeſſed of in the courſe of their migrations. In ſuch high eſtimation was it held during the firſt ages of mankind, that the *libation of Wine* was conſidered as one grand part of the religious obſervances of thoſe days. EUROPE received her firſt Vines, as ſhe did her religion and all the bright train of ſcience, from the more enlightened ſhores of ASIA: The *Phœnicians*, thoſe renowned navigators of antiquity, were aſſiſtant to the introduction of them throughout the neighbourhood of the *Mediterranean* and its ſeveral iſlands. The attempt ſucceeded anſwerable to their higheſt expectations in the iſles of the *Archipelago*, and they were afterwards introduced with abundant ſucceſs amongſt the poliſhed ſtates of *Greece and Italy*. In the ſolemn offices of religion, no ſmall quantity was conſumed, for it was uſual for theſe nations not only to offer *drink-offerings* of *Wine* at ſacrifices, but alſo when undertaking journeys by land or ſea, before they ſlept, at the entertainment of ſtrangers, and likewiſe, at other times, poured forth from cups filled to the brim, having the liquor above the cup in the form of a crown. ‡ Tho' *mixed Wine* is ſometimes mentioned, yet it ſeems the mixture was not made with *Wine* and *Water*, but with *Wines* of different ſorts, ſo plenty were they now become, and into ſo very flouriſhing a ſtate had their ſmall vineyards grown. The *Wine* uſed on ſuch occaſions was made with the utmoſt care and exactneſs, ſo widely had they departed from the ſimplicity of the primitive ages when *water* firſt ſerved, then *honey*, and afterwards *oil*, in the celebration of their higheſt myſteries. ‖ The *Vinalia*, ſolemn feſtivals celebrated at *Rome* twice in every year, declare the important point of light in which they beheld the culture of the Grape. The libations of *milk* inſtituted by *Romulus*, and *Numa*'s prohibition to honor the dead, by pouring *Wine* upon the tombs of their departed friends, make it evident that *Vines* were at that time not very plenty in *Italy*; nevertheleſs, they multiplied in ſucceeding ages. Some *Gauls* who had taſted *Wine* at *Rome* were ſo delighted with its grateful flavor, that they formed a reſolution of eſtabliſhing themſelves in the countries that produced it: and that their neighbours might be confederated in the enterprize they ſent amongſt them a quantity thereof, judging it would prove a more powerful incentive to the undertaking than any arguments they could urge by letters or harangues, how ſharply pointed ſoever by truth, or ornamented by eloquence. So well did this powerful argument ſucceed that the lofty *Alps* were unable to ſtay their progreſs, ardently purſuing their conqueſts on both ſides the *Po*, applying themſelves in a particular manner to the cultivation of the Grape. § The inhabitants of *Marſeilles* and *Narbon*, when *Cæſar* vanquiſhed *Gaul*, were in poſſeſſion of ſome *Vines*, but the culture of them was afterwards prohibited by ¶ Domitian; and neither *Gauls*, *Britons* or *Spaniards* were permitted to plant any until the reign of *Probus*, A. D. 282. During the IVth century *Vineyards* were to be ſeen in *Touraine*; at *Rheims* and *Laon* in the Vth, from which time they have been propagated through all *France*. The *Franks* applied themſelves to encourage their growth, and other *German* nations attempted to open a tract of land in the *Black Foreſt* and plant Vineyards upon the banks of the *Rhine*.

It is well known how plenty *Wines* (the names and various kinds of which it would be tedious and unneceſſary to mention or deſcribe) are throughout moſt parts of the *German* empire, the kingdoms of *France*, *Spain* and *Portugal*; how great a branch of commerce that article is now become; how highly advanced in price within a few years; but, not one of theſe well known aſſertions hath greater foundation in truth, than, that there was a time when as little *Wine* was made by the inhabitants of thoſe countries as at this day by the people of *North-America*, from whence it is probable large quantities will yet be exported. From an *old*, *Dutch* voyage, of which I was favored with the ſight, it appears, that whilſt *the States of Holland* poſſeſſed *the Lower Counties upon Delaware*, they made and ſent home ſome conſiderable parcels. *Prof. Kalm* ſays, * "the *Engliſh* and *Swedes* make uſe of a ſmall kind of Wild Grape which has a very good flavor: The *Swedes* formerly made a pretty good Wine from them; but have now left off. However, ſome of the *Engliſh* ſtill preſs an agreeable liquor from theſe Grapes which they aſſured me was as good as the † *beſt Claret*, and that it would keep for ſeveral years." In the year 1769, 110 hhds. of *Wine* were made from *the Wild Grape* in the country of the *Illinois*.‡ The firſt exportation of *Flax-ſeed* to *Ireland* is a recent tranſaction, the whole then amounting to a few buſhels *only*—but how many hands are at preſent employed to compleat the orders which arrive for execution *every fall!* Who could have foretold in its infancy the great extent of buſineſs that would be occaſioned by this *one* article, or the continual ſpur it has proved to the induſtry of *ſo many hundreds?* Who therefore, that may hereafter ſee a few, ſmall *Vineyards* planting with anxious hope and modeſt expectation, ſhall preſume to determine upon their failure or ſucceſs? No man of obſervation can be guilty of ſuch raſhneſs—for *he* well knows that an happy concluſion often flows from *a ſmall*, and ſometimes *even from an unpromiſing beginning*. *The cenſure* of *the indolent* who will not be at the pains to examine, or *the ſtare* of *ignorance* that cannot comprehend, are equally unworthy attention, and ſhould by no means be ſuffered to fruſtrate a ſcheme ſo promiſing of public utility. Nevertheleſs far be it from me to attempt fixing every objector in one or other of theſe claſſes, ſeeing it is from the objections of the *candid* and improvements of the *judicious*, that plans formed by private men ripen into maturity.

‖ *Mortimer* tells us what Grapes are moſt ſuitable to the *Engliſh* climate, and in what manner he made *Wine*, which he aſſerts to have been as good as any imported from *France*. In *England* Grapes produce a good vinous juice, but thoſe moſt agreeable to the palate *in eating* are not *moſt proper for Wine*: The Vineyards are moſtly deſtroyed through the iſland, but a few remains in *Somerſetſhire*; many places in different parts of the kingdom retain the name though no Grapes are found growing upon the land, nevertheleſs they bear teſtimony, together with many ancient records ſpecifying the quantities of land allotted to religious houſes for raiſing Wine, that they once flouriſhed, however it comes to paſs that they are now ſo generally neglected. But that they do not flouriſh as heretofore appears not ſo much owing to an unfavorableneſs of air or ſoil as to want of judicious culture, which had they received they muſt have equalled thoſe of *France*, —or not improbably, to ſome fooliſh prejudice on the ſide of the inhabitants. § *Miller*, ſpeaking of what he

(For the remainder ſee the Fourth Page.)

* A *Wild Grape* ſo called.

† The *Egyptians* attribute it to OSIRIS, the *Greeks* to BACCHUS, and the *Romans* to SATURN, which fabulous perſonages of antiquity are well ſuppoſed to be NOAH.

‡ Potter's antiquities of Greece.

‖ *Pittiſcus in verbo.*

§ Ibid. in *vinum*, *vites* & *Gallia.*

¶ Suetonius in vita.

* Travels, vol. 1ſt, p. 380. In many parts of his work he mentions the great plenty of Vines through the continent, and that they are of different kinds.

† Theſe *Engliſh* might not be uſed to the *beſt Claret.*

‡ *Hutchins*'s account of that country, read before the American Philoſophical Society when this note was taken.

‖ Vol. 2d, B. XVI. Chap. XXI.

§ Article *Vites* in his dictionary.

TRIPOLY, *July* 14.

THE Grand Emir of the Druſes has made an incurſion on ſome hordes of Mutualis eſtabliſhed near Gebail, in places dependent upon him, and ſuſpected to be in league with their countrymen. About 300 of theſe unfortunate people were maſſacred, and about 40 families are retired to Tripoly, where they are protected.

Acre, July 29. It is certain that Aboudaab, who had prohibited the ſending rice to Syria, has lately conſented to its being exported. This Aboudaab was formerly the ſlave of Ali Bey, to whom he owes his liberty and fortune. Ali Bey, who was likewiſe formerly a ſlave himſelf, having among the Georgian women, who were bought for his Seraglio, diſcovered one of his own ſiſters, married her to Aboudaab, whom he afterwards raiſed to the dignity of Bey.

As to the Chiek Daher he would have acquired the higheſt honours if providence had placed him among the poliſhed nations. He has made himſelf independent at Acre and the neighbouring places. He ſubdued the Mutualis, a people of the ſect of Ali, ſettled in the neighbourhood of Acre, over whom he reigns as over his own ſubjects. He is an intrepid and fortunate warrior, who hardly ever loſt a battle, and who, at the age of 93 years, retains the courage and vigour of youth. There is one thing very ſingular in his life, which is, that in his preſent very advanced age he marries every year a girl of 13 or 14 years of age. The Monks of the Holy Land, of the order of St. Francis, pay the expences of the wedding. They ſuffered the cuſtom to be eſtabliſhed of paying 1000 crowns to the Chiek who marries every year, and this he complies with rather than loſe that ſum.

Hamburgh, Oct. 16. A ſtranger was taken up here yeſterday and put in priſon, who ſerved as a captain of the Confederates; during which time he inſinuated himſelf ſo much into the friendſhip of ſome of the chiefs, that he found means to diſcover from them where they had hid their principal effects, and then ſtole the jewels belonging to a lady of one of the Confederate Chiefs, valued at 70,000 rixdollars; he ſet off immediately for Vienna, where he lived in a very ſplendid manner, from thence he went to Berlin, and after that came here, where, after living four months, his theft was found out, and he was arreſted in conſequence of it.

It is poſitively reported that one of the Miniſters plenipotentiary at the congreſs of Fockzany is diſgraced.

According to advices received from Riga, they are buſied in pulling down the ſuburbs of that city, in order to raiſe new fortifications to defend it. And we learn from Elſineur, that they are hard at work in putting that caſtle in the beſt poſture of defence, and are buſy in ſending ammunition of all ſorts to Norway.

LONDON.

Oct. 28. We hear by the laſt accounts from Vienna, that it is imagined ſome great deſign is forming by that Court, as the moſt profound ſilence and reſerve is obſerved in every thing relative to public affairs. Theſe advices add, that the ſtates of Lower Auſtria have been lately convened for the buſineſs of granting extraordinary ſupplies, in order to forward the vaſt military preparations which their ſovereign is known to have at this time in contemplation.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, Oct. 7.

"The Senate met yeſterday, when the King in a pathetic ſpeech, ſet forth the preſent ſituation of affairs in this kingdom, and requeſted them to come to ſome ſpeedy reſolution. His Majeſty at the ſame time laid before the ſenate the correſpondence held with ſome foreign Courts, but they ſaid that nothing could be determined on, and that it was even impoſſible to give any anſwer to the declarations of the foreign Courts, becauſe the whole nation was intereſted therein. Notwithſtanding this, they cannot agree about the holding of a diet.

"Near all the troops, except the guards, are diſbanded, the republic being no longer able to maintain them."

The following precept was yeſterday iſſued by the Lord Mayor to the reſpective Aldermen.

"SIR,

"YOUR Worſhip is deſired to be at a court of Alderman at Guildhall (in your ſcarlet gown), on Thurſday next at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, being the 29th of October, 1772, to receive the report of the Sheriffs, touching the ſcrutiny for the election of two perſons to be returned by the Livery, to the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and to proceed to the election of Lord Mayor, and upon other buſineſs.

JOHN DAVIS.

"N. B. The Lord Mayor will take the chair preciſely at twelve."

Oct. 29. By the lateſt accounts from Cracow we learn, that the negotiations for peace are to be renewed early in the Spring between the belligerant powers, and that Count Maltis is to ſucceed the elder of the Orlows as firſt plenipotentiary.

Advice is received that a large fleet of ſhips from the Baltick are arrived in Yarmouth Roads.

Yeſterday the Hon. Admiral Kepple, brother of the late Earl of Albemarle, waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, and delivered up the ribband and George, Enſigns of the order of the garter, with which his late brother was inveſted.

Yeſterday evening by the weight of the tide, almoſt the whole of the new wall lately built before the middle Temple garden, together with a very conſiderable part of that belonging to the inner Temple were thrown down, and did much damage to ſome boats which were under them. The many accidents that have happened to this unfortunate ſtructure, it is imagined, will now determine the city to do, what they ought to have done at firſt, viz. build it entirely of ſtone, as brick ſeems too weak to withſtand the fury of the waves.

Oct. 30. The Recorder yeſterday made a genteel ſpeech in the Court of Aldermen, and reſigned his office.

Yeſterday the thanks of the Court of Aldermen were unanimouſly voted to Sir James Eyre, the late Recorder, "for his diligent, ſteady, able, and upright diſcharge of that important office, no leſs in the Court of Aldermen, than in the general adminiſtration of juſtice."

At the ſame time a piece of plate, amounting to the value of 60 l. (the ſum given for a piece of plate when Sir Thomas Adams was complimented on his reſignation of the Recorderſhip) was voted as a compliment to Sir James Eyre.

Oct. 31. When a Viceroy is to be rendered completely odious in Ireland, it is circulated there that he is to endeavour to effect an *Union*. From that moment they give him no quarter, ſo abſolute an averſion have the Iriſh to be connected by a cloſer alliance with the ſiſter kingdoms!

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, Sept. 12.

"We have at this time an army in the field of 160,000 men, the chief part of which is filing off towards the Danube to meet the Ruſſians, and we ſoon expect to hear of an engagement. Our laſt advices from Upper Egypt are very unfavourable, Ali Bey having been joined in his march thither by 4000 of the wild Arabs; ſo that his army is now very formidable: He is ſupplied with ammunition and proviſions by the Ruſſians.

"The Greeks of this capital have a cuſtom of celebrating an annual feſtival at a fountain near this city, whoſe waters they imagine poſſeſſed of the virtues to cure diſeaſes of all kinds. Yeſterday being the day for the annual celebration, they repaired thither in crouds, and the Grand Signior placed himſelf at one of the windows of the Seraglio, to divert himſelf with their ſuperſtition. The Greeks, of all others, are moſt ambitious of dreſs. On this occaſion they were particularly ſplendid; but the gaudineſs of their ornaments, the extravagance of their head-dreſs, and their wanton attitudes, diſpleaſed the Sultan ſo much, that the next morning he ordered his officers to viſit them at their houſes, to ſeize upon their dreſs and ornaments, and to cut them to pieces. This ſevere command was accompanied by a proclamation, intimating, "That the firſt "woman or girl, who ſhould afterwards be ſeen upon "the ſtreets, dreſſed in ſo extravagant a manner, ſhould "be tied up in a ſack, and thrown into the ſea."

A correſpondent congratulates the court on their recent victory, and obſerves, that the evil day is now thrown to a very conſiderable diſtance; for that if Sawbridge is ſet up next year for the Mayoralty with Wilkes, Oliver the ſucceeding one, and Lewis as the dernier reſort, there are four whole years gained on the patriot, and the court has good reaſon to ſing *te deum*.

We hear that a certain unfortunate Princeſs is unable to reconcile herſelf to her preſent ſituation, notwithſtanding the unremitting attention of all about her, but imagines that ſhe ſhould be abundantly more happy if permitted to return to her native country.

We hear that her Majeſty's ſecond brother is expected at this court in a few days from Hanover.

A private letter from Leghorn ſays, that the Jews of the Levant have offered a free gift of one million of florins to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, on condition of being permitted to reſide in Corſica, which it is thought will be accepted.

Nov. 2. A correſpondent ſays, that the paragraph in a morning-paper of Saturday laſt, which declares, "that when a gentleman mentioned Serjeant Glynn to Mr. Wilkes as a proper perſon for Recorder, Mr. Wilkes objected to him, becauſe he is ſubject to the gout. Mr. Burke canvaſſed Mr. Kirkman in favour of Mr. Bearcroft." Our correſpondent aſks, "Is Mr. Wilkes a Rockingham?" Is a groſs miſrepreſentation of a private converſation between Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Oliver, told, as he is informed, by Mr. Oliver unfaithfully to Mr. Horne, and by him dreſſed up for the papers. The whole truth is this. Mr. Oliver, during the ſcrutiny, mentioned to Mr. Wilkes in private an idea thrown out, of Mr. Serjeant Glynn's being Recorder. Mr. Wilkes anſwered, "He would be the fitteſt man in England for that office, if he had health to perform the duties of it, but ſo important a *judicial* office could not be diſcharged by deputy, and Mr. Glynn was ſo often laid up with the gout, that it was to be feared he could not perſonally attend the frequent and long ſeſſions." Mr. Oliver anſwered, "He may appoint a deputy, but Mr. Glynn's health is now better, and he goes the circuit." Mr. Wilkes mentioned "the difference between a country circuit, with the intervals of air and exerciſe, and a cloſe Old Bailey attendance of eight or ten days, certainly eight times in the year," but added, Serjeant Glynn is a truely conſcientious man, I am ſure he would not accept the office, unleſs he thought he could go through the duties of it. I will ſee him as ſoon as he comes to town, and if he wiſhes it, I will propoſe him to the Court of Aldermen." Mr. Oliver ſaid, "Let us however ſtart him, it will tell well." Mr. Wilkes concluded, "that whether Mr. Glynn or any other gentleman was choſen, he had thoroughly weighed the whole buſineſs, and would move to limit the ſalary to the old allowance, which was very ſmall to a Recorder; but at the end of every year, if that officer merited well of the corporation and the public, the city ought to vote him a liberal compliment, worthy the acceptance of a gentleman of parts and rank in his profeſſion, and which he was ſure would be greatly merited by Mr. Glynn." To this Mr. Oliver acceded. It remains to be ſeen what will be the conduct of Mr. Wilkes on this occaſion.

Nov. 3. We hear from Poſnania in Poland, that the Cathedral Church of that city, with all its rich ornaments were burnt to cinders on the 29th of September, by an accidental fire.

From Warſaw we learn, that the Senatus Conſilium had met, and that his Poliſh Majeſty was indefatigable in preparing to lay before that body a full juſtification of his conduct ſince his acceſſion, as well as the true motive that had hitherto directed it.

Yeſterday a preſentation paſſed the Great Seal to the Rev. Henry Latton, of the Vicarage of Felton, in Northumberland.

Alſo a preſentation paſſed the Seal to the Rev. John Hayward, of the Vicarage of Falleſthorpe, in Lincolnſhire, both on the preſentation of the Lord Chancellor.

It ſhould ſeem, ſays a correſpondent, by the conduct of government, that it is wiſhed to reduce the whole community to two ranks of people, nobility and tradeſmen: but it ſhould be remembered, that the firſt bleſſings of this country can alone reſult from that happy medium the independent gentry, out of which our Houſe of Commons was wont to be conſtituted, and who have been in all ages the beſt patrons of induſtry, and the ſtrongeſt checks of tyranny.

Orders are given from the Admiralty Office, for all invalids to be ſent to the hoſpital ſhips, or on ſhore, and for no man of war, outward-bound, to ſail with them, except in caſes of utmoſt expedition and neceſſity.

This being Eſſoign day before Michaelmas Term, the ſeveral Courts in Weſtminſter-Hall were opened by their reſpective judges; the Court of King's Bench by Lord Mansfield, the Common Pleas by Mr. Juſtice Nares, and the Court of Exchequer by Baron Tracy, Curſitor Baron.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

Should Tertullus quit the roſtrum, in conſequence of any exaltation, Demas, who ſome years ſince diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a noiſy declaimer, and hath lately given a freſh inſtance of a "matchleſs intrepidity of face," (which is univerſally allowed to be a very requiſite qualification in a public ſpeaker) will be a candidate to ſucceed him.

The Ionian, to the great aſtoniſhment of all people, hath undertaken to demonſtrate *twelve* to be *thirteen*, and, like Lord Peter, ſwears that every body is a knave or a fool, who ſuſpects, or cannot comprehend this new arithmetick. A Logic-Scheme-Compiler, however, affects to underſtand it, and, it is ſaid, intends to favour the public with a *comment* upon it.

A melancholy accident has lately happened to a very worthy Alderman, he has been long running hard to be Mayor, the great object of his ambition from his childhood up to the preſent hour, but ſometime ago he was forced to *ſtop*; he ſoon, however, after taking a little breath, went on again, and he had, in this race of ambition, well nigh reached the wiſhed for goal, when, to his mortification, a ſtranger from the *Towns end* ſtepped into the chair before him; the unlucky Alderman was ſo affected with his diſappointment, that in a mere fit of deſperation he went and married.

Nov. 4. Yeſterday, after Wm. Plomer, Eſq. had been ſworn in before the Court of Aldermen, as Alderman of Baſſiſhaw ward, he dined with the Lord Mayor at the Manſion-houſe, together with Aldermen Alſop, Aſgill, Kennet, Eſdaile, and Roſſeter.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Oct. 26.

"Not long ago there was a conſiderable ſale of furniture and other effects at a gentleman's ſeat near Fontainbleau, which drew together a great number of brokers and others, many of whom were permitted to eat in the houſe; on which occaſion they made uſe of the kitchen utenſils; but ſome of theſe being badly tinned, 27 perſons who eat of things cooked in them were taken ill, 10 of whom have died, and ſeveral others are not yet out of danger.

"The report that the Dauphineſs was pregnant is at leaſt premature."

Nov. 5. We hear from Calais, that Dunford, the famous highwayman, who in 1758 was tranſported for life, is now in that place, having made a very competent fortune in Virginia, and it was thought would viſit his native country incog.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, Oct. 17.

"It is preciſely one hundred and twelve years this day, ſince Frederick the Third, of glorious memory, gained the entire and unmixed ſovereignty of this ancient kingdom. Yeſterday the college of thirty-two, which was ſuppreſſed laſt year, was eſtabliſhed on its former footing, and not only reſtored in every reſpect, but has likewiſe received many new privileges: What has encreaſed the ſatisfaction of the citizens on this occaſion, is, that his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to appoint ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed of their body to be members of that tribunal."

A correſpondent informs us, that he could not help ſmiling, the other day, to hear ſome young courtiers, in a coffee-houſe at the weſt end of the town, pluming themſelves upon Alderman Townſend's aſcending the city chair; they declared it muſt be ſo; it was impoſſible for the ſturdy beggars of the city to make a ſtand

againſt the Miniſter and the Treaſury; they were ſure that all was ſafe in the Court of Aldermen; and if the devil himſelf had been returned with Wilkes, the —— would have ordered his infernal Majeſty ſhould be the Mayor of the year, rather than that arch whig John Wilkes. Our correſpondent ſays, he left the worthy gentleman, as he does their maſters, to pleaſe themſelves with their happy deluſion; tho' he would aſk every unprejudiced mind, whether the ſucceſs of Mr. Townſend was owing to miniſterial influence, or the unhappy differences among thoſe whom the people at large look up to as patriots? Had Townſend, Sawbridge, and Oliver, not deſerted the public cauſe, miniſterial tools would not have triumphed in the coffee-houſes, that the friends of the people cannot ſupport themſelves againſt the arbitrary mandates of the Court.

Nov. 6. Yeſterday Mr. Bateman, of the Six Clerks Office, was appointed an Examiner in the High Court of Chancery, in the room of Mr. Clarke, lately deceaſed.

An extraordinary divorce is like to take place not far from Groſvenor-Square: Two females of faſhion, who profeſſed the higheſt friendſhip for each other, and who were almoſt inſeparable (the one a widow, the other a wife) being one night at an aſſembly, the wife complained to her friend, ſhe feared her huſband was inconſtant to her; the friend adviſed her not to fill her head with ſuch fancies. The wife went home, but her huſband not returning all night, ſhe aroſe early and flew to her friend to communicate her ſurpriſe; the milk-woman being at the door, and the maid engaged in talk with her, ſhe walked in without ceremony, and up ſtairs ſhe went, where, to her great ſurpriſe, ſhe found her huſband in bed with her friend.

Nov. 7. Yeſterday being the firſt day of Michaelmas Term, the Lord Chancellor went to Weſtminſter-Hall, attended by the Judges, Serjeants at Law, King's Counſel, &c. and, after ſaluting the ſeveral courts, his Lordſhip proceeded to buſineſs in the Court of Chancery. The new Chief Baron, Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, took the oaths to qualify himſelf for that office, and afterwards preſided in the Court of Exchequer. After the courts were ſeated, Sir James Eyre, the newly appointed Baron, and George Hill, Eſq; were introduced at the bar of the Court of Chancery, when they informed the Lord Chancellor that they had each received his Majeſty's writ, commanding them to take on them the degree of Serjeant at Law, under the penalty of 1000 l. and prayed that the writs might be recorded; this being done, they took the uſual oaths of qualification, and were conducted to the Court of Common Pleas, where they were called Serjeants at Law, according to uſual form: And yeſterday evening Sir James Eyre was ſworn into his office of Baron, and George Hill, Eſq; of King's Serjeant, at the Lord Chancellor's houſe in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

Sir James Eyre gave the Chancellor two rings to be preſented to their Majeſties as a token of regard.

Mr. Bearcroft, Mr. Newman, and Mr. Cuſt, appeared yeſterday for the firſt time, in their robes as King's Council.

Nov. 10. Yeſterday forenoon, at half paſt eleven o'clock, the new Lord Mayor, the old Lord Mayor, Alderman Stephenſon, Croſby, Sawbridge, Bull, Plomer, the two Sheriffs, the Common Serjeant, the two City Council, and other city officers, went from Guildhall, the Mercers and Merchant Taylors companies marching before them, with muſic playing, and colours flying, to Queenhithe where they took water to go up to Weſtminſter: on their way thither, they were attended by the ſeveral city companies in their reſpective barges, adorned with pendants and ſtreamers. After having walked round the hall and ſaluted the Courts, &c. they went to the Exchequer bar, where the Lord Mayor took the oaths, &c. and having recorded warrants of attorney in the proper Courts, returned by water to Black-friars, and from thence, in their coaches, to Guildhall, where a magnificent entertainment was provided.

The paragraphs which have appeared in the paper, inſinuating that John Wilkes, Eſq; has ſold his chariot and horſes, muſt be fabricated by ſome miniſterial hireling, to prejudice that ſteady patriot; for, we are aſſured, for a truth, that he has only pawned them.

Mr. Wilkes having been ſo unſucceſsful in his endeavours to gain preferment by his writings, is now determined to make trial of his abilities as an orator, his intention is to turn travelling preacher, for which purpoſe he is now under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. W——t——, and a very coſtly and commodious pulpit is making for him by the company of Joiners, which is to be ornamented with the *Baſſo Releivo* of Lord Hallifax, in imitation of the Roſtras of Rome, which were ornamented with the ſtems, or fore fronts of the ſhips of the ancients, whom they had overcome. He intends to deliver his firſt oration in St. George's Fields, when he will illuſtrate and make his obſervations on the tragedy that was acted there.

St. James's, Oct. 22. The King has been pleaſed to grant unto Lieutenant-General Sir Jeffery Amherſt, Knight of the Bath, the Office and place of Lieutenant-General of his Majeſty's ordnance.

The King has alſo been pleaſed to appoint Daniel Horſmanden, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of his Majeſty's province of New York, in America.

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 11.

Captain Hunter from the Bay of Honduras, on the 23d ult. in lat. 32: 24, long. 76, ſpoke a brig from London for Charles-Town, South-Carolina; and on the 26th, in lat. 34: 45, long. 72: 30, ſpoke a brig from Bilboa for New-York.——Captain Young in the ſhip Sally, and Captain Richards in a brig, both for this port, and the brig Little Peggy for Bermudas, were to ſail two days after Capt. Hunter.

On the 11th of November ſailed from the Bay, the ſhip Row Galley, Captain Hunter, for Cork, and the ſhip Phœnix, Captain Gamble (belonging to this port) for Briſtol.

At the ANNUAL MEETING of the *American Philoſophical Society* for the choice of *Officers*, upon the firſt inſtant; the following Gentlemen were elected, to wit, Benjamin Franklin, Eſq; L. L. D. F. R. S. &c. *Preſident.*

Joſeph Galloway, Samuel Rhoads, Eſqrs. and Dr. Thomas Bond, *Vice-Preſidents.*

The Rev. William Smith, D. D. Robert Strettell Jones, A. M. Mr. Owen Biddle, and Benjamin Ruſh, M. D. *Secretaries.*

David Rittenhouſe, A. M. Dr. Samuel Duffield, and Mr. James Alexander, *Curaters.*

Thomas Coombe, Eſq; *Treaſurer.*

MARRIED. COLLENSON READ, Eſq; of Reading, to Miſs POLLY M'FUNN, only daughter of the late Capt. William M'Funn, of this City.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sch. HappyReturn,	T. Boyle,	Liſbon,
Ship Peggy,	E. Yorke,	Madeira,
Sloop Adrian,	J. Genſell,	St. Croix,
Brig Ann,	G. Carr,	Dominica,
Brig Kitty,	P. Lacey,	Hiſpaniola,
Sloop Speedwell,	J. Sooy,	New-York,
Sloop Fanny,	W. Cannon,	North-Carolina,
Schooner Nancy,	T. Genn,	North-Carolina.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Boyne,	S. Cunningham,	Jamaica,
Brig Kitty,	P. Lacey,	Jamaica,
Sloop Peggy.	J. Caton,	Hiſpaniola,
Schooner Fanny,	W. Cannon,	North-Carolina,
Sloop Friendſhip,	P. Treby,	Rhode-Iſland,
Ship K. of Portug.	R. Bulkley,	Liſbon,
Brig MorningStar,	G. Dempſter,	South-Carolina,
Schooner Gull,	J. Roſs,	Demarara.

CLEARED.

Snow P. George,	J. Campbell,	Galway,
Schooner Hebe,	J. Wilſon,	Hiſpaniola,
Sch. Rockingham,	R. Stacey,	Salem, N. E.
Sloop Speedwell,	J. Sooy,	New-York,
Brig Charlotte,	R. Montgomery,	Newry,
Schooner Chance,	T. Murdoch,	Dominica,
Sloop Lively,	R. Shewell,	Jamaica,
Brig Dolphin,	J. Ruſſell,	Dominica,
Sloop Patty,	G. Simpſon,	St. Kitts,
Brig Charm. Peg.	G. Cunningham,	Antigua,
Ship Jupiter,	A. Ewing,	Londonderry.

VENDUE AT JOHN HART'S TO-MORROW.

THIS AFTERNOON will be publiſhed and ſold by

HENRY MILLER,

PRINTER, in RACE-STREET, (in One Sheet)

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the Honourable HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of this province, from Monday, January 4, to Saturday, January 9.

BY AUTHORITY.

By the AMERICAN COMPANY, at the Theatre in Southwark, this preſent EVENING,

AN HISTORICAL PLAY, call'd the FIRST PART of

KING HENRY IV.

WITH THE HUMOURS OF

SIR JOHN FALSTAFF,

AND THE DEATH OF

HENRY, SIRNAM'D HOTSPUR.

Hotſpur by Mr. HALLAM,
King Henry by Mr. MORRIS,
Prince of Wales by Mr. HENRY,
Sir Walter Blunt by Mr. GOODMAN,
Worceſter by Mr. BYERLEY,
Vernon by Mr. PARKER,
Weſtmoreland by Mr. WALL,
Northumberland by Mr. WOOLLS,
Bardolph by Mr. JOHNSON,
Francis by Mr. ROBERTS,
Sir John Falſtaff by Mr. DOUGLASS,
1ſt Carrier by Mr. GOODMAN,
Poins by Mr. BYERLEY,
Douglaſs by Mr. WOOLLS,
Peto by Mr. WALL,
2d Carrier by Mr. PARKER,
Prince John by Mr. ROBERTS,
Hoſteſs Quickly by Mrs. HARMAN,
Lady Percy by Mrs. MORRIS.

To which will be added,

THE DEVIL TO PAY;

OR THE

WIVES METAMORPHOSED.

Sir John Loverule (with the Early-Horn) by Mr. Woolls,
Jobſon by Mr. HENRY,
Butler by Mr. MORRIS,
Doctor by Mr. BYERLEY,
Coachman by Mr. JOHNSON,
Cook by Mr. PARKER,
Footman by Mr. WALL,
Blind Fidler by Mr. ROBERTS,
Lady Loverule by Mrs. HARMAN,
Lucy by Miſs RICHARDSON.
Lettice by Mrs. WALL,
Nell by Miſs STORER.

TICKETS, without which no perſon can be admitted, are ſold at the bar of the Coffee-houſe. Boxes, 7s. 6d. Pit, 5s. Gallery, 3s.

THOMAS HALE,

CARPENTER,

In Walnut-ſtreet, facing the State-houſe Gate,

CONTINUES to hang BELLS through all the apartments of houſes, in the moſt neat and laſting manner.

January 11, 1773.

TO-MORROW,

AT NINE O'CLOCK, AT

FULLER AND FISHER'S

VENDUE,

The upper end of SECOND-STREET, will begin the ſale of a large aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Among which are

100 PIECES OF IRISH LINENS.

A LAWYER in the city of Philadelphia, many months ago lent the fourth volume of BLACKSTONE's COMMENTARIES, London edition, to ſome gentleman whoſe name he hath forgot. The borrower of ſaid volume is requeſted to return it as ſoon as poſſible to ROBERT BELL, Bookſeller, at the late Union Library in Third-ſtreet. There is reaſon to ſurmiſe the ſaid fourth volume hath been lent to ſeveral perſons ſince it left the proprietor's library. All the world aſſert it is a pity that generoſity ſhould ſuffer; therefore it is hoped, even the ſecond, third or fourth borrower poſſeſſeth integrity enough to give intelligence as above.

N. B. Sometime in February the FOURTH VOLUME of the AMERICAN EDITION of BLACKSTONE's COMMENTARIES ON THE LAWS OF ENGLAND, will be ready for the ſubſcribers.

To be SOLD, or EXCHANGED for LAND near this city,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION in Loudoun county, Virginia, containing 306 acres; eight miles from Leeſburg and ſixteen from Frederick-town in Maryland. For particulars apply to the printer hereof.

Philadelphia, January 5, 1773.

THE partnerſhip of DANIEL AND GEORGE RUNDLE, being diſſolved on the 31ſt of December laſt (buſineſs calling the latter to the Weſt-Indies) all who are indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, and thoſe who have any demands, are deſired to call and ſettle with the ſubſcriber.

DANIEL RUNDLE.

Said DANIEL RUNDLE has now for ſale, at his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, eight doors above Market-ſtreet, Jamaica ſpirit, Weſt-India and Philadelphia rum, molaſſes, Madeira and Malaga wines, lamp and tanners oil, blubber, Barcelona handkerchiefs of various colours, Boſton ſhoes, ſole leather, cocoa, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY, ſtout, hearty young ſervant man's TIME, about eighteen years of age, who has about three years and nine months to ſerve, and is fit for either town or country buſineſs. For further particulars enquire of the printer hereof.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on Monday night, the 28th of December, 1772, the gaol of the county of Glouceſter was broke open, and the following perſons, being committed for divers felonies, made their eſcape, viz. DANIEL BRIANT, of a dark complexion, about five feet five or ſix inches high; had on when he eſcaped, a half worn white cloth coat, and a blue jacket: He is very apt to drink.

PETER WOODFORD, a ſlim, ſimple looking, drunken, tobacco-chewing, lying fellow, eaſily diſcovered by his converſation; had on a white or light coloured coat and jacket, and a pair of old leather breeches; about five feet eight inches high.

JOHN BRITAIN, dreſſed in a coattee or ſhort coat, with ſmall cuffs, and a pair of white trowſers, without any jacket; about five feet ten inches high. They have all black hair.

Whoever will apprehend theſe three villains, ſo that they be brought to the gaol aforeſaid, ſhall receive the ſum of FORTY SHILLINGS for each man; and it is hoped a regard to juſtice will be ſufficient to induce every perſon to try to apprehend three ſuch atrocious offenders. The reward to be paid by

THOMAS DENNY, Sheriff.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

CANDID REMARKS

ON

DR. WITHERSPOON'S ADDRESS

To the INHABITANTS of JAMAICA,

And the other WEST-INDIA ISLANDS, &c.

In a LETTER to thoſe GENTLEMEN.

Quis novus hic noſtris, ſucceſſit ſedibus hoſtes?
Quem ſeſe ore ferens! VIRGIL.

calls, *the wild Virginia Grape* and *Virginia Fox-Grape*, obſerves that "they grow in *great* plenty in the woods of AMERICA, where there are *many* ſorts which produce fruit *very little* inferior to *the fine ſorts* cultivated in EUROPE; notwithſtanding which, continues he, it is *generally* thought *impoſſible* to make *Wine* in AMERICA, but this I DARE SAY muſt proceed rather from *want of ſkill* than from any bad quality in the ſoil or climate; ſo that inſtead of planting Vineyards on their *looſe, rich* land, if they would plant them on riſing grounds, rocky or hard upon the ſurface, they would have *very good ſucceſs*, for the fault complained of is, that the Grapes generally *burſt* before *fully ripe*, which certainly muſt be occaſioned by too much nouriſhment, therefore when planted on *a poorer ſoil* this will be in part remedied. Another cauſe of this may be the moiſture of the air, which being imbibed by the fruit may break their ſkins. This cannot be prevented until the country is better cleared of the timber." Thus far Mr. Miller. The above complaint, of the ſkins ſplitting, is by no means confined to AMERICA, for the *Vintagers* in other countries make the ſame and try many ways to prevent it; ſometimes they think with ſucceſs. The late *truly patriotic* Mr. PETER COLLINSON, of *London*, uſed to point out the culture of the Vine to the *Americans*, that viſited him, as an object of laſting importance, and preſs it upon them inſtead of tobacco.* I ſhall not attempt to offer any *rules for planting Vineyards or making Wine*, ſo many treatiſes having been written profeſſedly upon the ſubject, and divers others there be containing many valuable hints more looſely ſcattered through them, to which I refer, but particularly, as it was wrote for the benefit of theſe colonies, to Mr. ANTILL's *eſſay on the cultivation of the Vine*, inſerted in that highly eſteemed work, *the Tranſactions of the* AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Having no ſelf-intereſt in view, I have been thus far bold to offer an handle for enquiry to thoſe who can proceed farther and better in the ſame road, and ſhall reſt happy if it prove a means of procuring higher information towards promoting an undertaking which appears pregnant with many beneficial conſequences to AMERICA in general and this PROVINCE in particular. —Whilſt I pleaſe myſelf with the thought of having, at leaſt, attempted to remove ſome of the *rubbiſh*, I look forward with an eager hope to behold ſome abler hand ſpeedily employed *in laying the foundation and rearing the goodly ſtructure.*

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

Philadelphia, Jan. 4, 1773.

* Account of his life in the Gentleman's Magazine.

WANTED,

A BOY of about twelve or fourteen years of age, as an apprentice to the Paper-making buſineſs. Enquire of the printer hereof.

JUST IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

DAVID BEVERIDGE,

At his ſtore on the Bird-in-Hand wharf,

DRY HYDES AND JAMAICA SUGARS.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSHUA CRESSON,

In Market-ſtreet, five doors below Hall and Sellers's Printing-Office,

FRESH RAISINS in kegs, choice INDIGO, green and bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Alſpice, and Ginger, loaf, lump and muſcovado Sugar, Madder, ground Redwood, Braziletto, Fuſtick, Allum, Copperas, Brimſtone, &c. &c.

INOCULATION.

THE dreadful havock which the SMALL POX daily maketh by accidental infection, is ſo ſeverly felt by thouſands of families, who have often been bereaved of all their growing hopes, through the rage of this malignant diſtemper, that every attempt to elude ſo great a danger merits encouragement from all the friends of the human race. The great ſucceſs attending inoculation hath been ſo effectually demonſtrated, that the moſt reſpectable perſonages in Europe have been the ſubjects, and are now the avowed patrons of it. Gentlemen of eminence in phyſick in the different cities in America where inoculation is tolerated, have provided houſes for the reception of inoculated patients, and have met with great encouragement and ſucceſs. For this ſalutary ſervice to ſociety, Dr. GLENTWORTH hath alſo provided a convenient houſe in the city of Philadelphia, with a tender ſkillful matron to ſuperintend it. Thoſe who chuſe to accommodate themſelves with lodgings will be attended with the ſame aſſiduity as thoſe in the houſe for inoculation.

JAMES RONEY,

SHOEMAKER,

TAKES this method of informing the public, and his friends in particular, that he has removed from his late dwelling in Front-ſtreet, into Walnut-ſtreet between Front and Second-ſtreets, where he hopes for the continuance of his former cuſtomers, which will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble ſervant,

JAMES RONEY.

THE MANAGERS of the Pettie's-Iſland CASH LOTTERY for the encouragement of the American Steel Manufacture, beg leave to acquaint the public, that the ſaid lottery will actually commence drawing on Monday the 25th inſtant (January) and as there is a conſiderable ſum due, from perſons who have purchaſed tickets, they earneſtly requeſt that ſuch perſons will pay the ſame before the day of drawing, without which it cannot be expected the managers can diſcharge the fortunate tickets, with that punctuality wiſhed for, or by the ſcheme required.

The managers by giving this notice, hopes to prevent any reflections on their characters, which the neglect of paying for the tickets bought, might otherwiſe occaſion.

There are a few tickets on hand, which will be diſpoſed of by the managers at any time before the drawing, for caſh only.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,

A native of this city, where he was regularly bred to the buſineſs of HOUSE CARPENTRY,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that having lately returned from London, where he has for ſome time ſtudied ARCHITECTURE in its various branches, he propoſes carrying on the buſineſs of Houſe Carpentry in the moſt uſeful and ornamental manner, as is now executed in the city of London, and moſt parts of England; and humbly hopes, from his practice and experience, to give the higheſt ſatisfaction to ſuch as ſhall be pleaſed to employ him, in a new, bold, light and elegant taſte, which has been lately introduced by the great architect of the Adelphi Buildings at Durham Yard; and which is now univerſally practiſed all over Britain. He alſo fits up ſhop-fronts in the niceſt manner, from the plaineſt and moſt ſimple to the moſt elegant and taſty, according to original plans taken in London. Such gentlemen as chooſe to favour him with their buſineſs may depend on having it well executed in any taſte they ſhall fancy, in the faithfulleſt manner and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Enquire for ſaid WILLIAMS at Mr. John David's, Goldſmith, near the Drawbridge.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 18th of October laſt, a ſmall HEIFER, without mark. The owner on proving his property and paying charges, may have her again.

HUGH KERNS.

Philadelphia, December 26, 1772.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS ALEXANDER, late of this city, tallow-chandler, by bond, note, book debt, or otherwiſe, are deſired to make immediate payment to GEORGE KENNEDY, adminiſtrator; and likewiſe all perſons that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, in order that the ſame may be ſettled.

TO BE SOLD BY

SAMUEL SMITH AND SONS,

BEST freſh RAISINS, LEMONS, and Malaga WINE; alſo Dalton's Newbury and New-England RUM, LAMP OIL and TANNERS OIL.

TO BE SOLD,

A MERCHANT MILL in Potts-Town, on an extraordinary ſtream of water, 37 miles from Philadelphia, on the great Manatawny Road: There are few mills better ſituated either for wheat or an eaſy conveyance of flour to market down the river Schuylkill, generally from February till May in the ſpring, and frequently in the ſummer and fall. The mill is large and built of ſtone, has two water wheels and three pair of ſtones, one pair of burrs, one pair of Cologne, and one pair of country ſtones; is capable of making 4000 barrels of flour yearly, beſides country work, which is conſiderable. There are about ten acres of land, ſix of which are meadow, a good ſaw-mill, coopers ſhop, and ſtables, belonging to the premiſes. The purchaſer, on paying one half of the purchaſe money down, may have time for the remainder, paying intereſt and giving ſecurity. For further information apply to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia.

DAVID POTTS.

WAS brought to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Two Tuns, on Paſſyunk Road, on the 17th inſtant (December) a black HORSE, thirteen hands and an half high, with a white ſtar on his forehead, and his hind feet white. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again.

PETER HEGNER.

JUST PUBLISHED,

The SECOND EDITION of

THE

ŒCONOMY OF LOVE:

A POETICAL ESSAY, by DR. ARMSTRONG.

To be ſold by Mr. William Laplain, in Market-ſtreet, Mr. Thomas Magee, in Second-ſtreet, and William Mentz, in Sterling Alley.

LIKEWISE juſt publiſhed, price Four-pence,

THE

MIRACULOUS POWER OF CLOATHS;

OR, THE

DIGNITY OF THE TAYLORS.

Being an Eſſay on the words CLOATHS MAKE MAN.

To be had at the above places.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the ſixth inſtant (December) an apprentice lad named RICHARD ORAMORY, remarkable by reaſon of the want of ſome of his fore teeth, and a ſcar upon one of his cheeks; he is about five feet four inches high, well ſet, round faced, fair hair, which has been cut and is grown again; he is about 28 years of age, and has ſomething of a down look: He had on when he went away, a whitiſh coloured ſuit of cloaths, and ſtockings nearly the ſame colour of his cloaths, half worn ſhoes, carved braſs buckles, a half worn red and white ſilk handkerchief about his neck, and a new felt hat with a very narrow brim: He ſays he was born in Liverpool in England, and came into this country a ſervant for ſix years, and ſerved with Thomas Green, at Pequea in Lancaſter county; it is thought he has the indentures he took from ſaid Green along with him: He has ſerved one year with his laſt maſter, to the ſhoemakers trade. Any perſon apprehending and ſecuring the ſaid apprentice, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by DENNIS M'CURDY, living in Sadſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county.

THOMAS HARTLEY,

FROM LONDON,

Living in Front-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

MAKES ladies STAYS of all ſorts, to the greateſt perfection and elegance of ſhape, which when fitted, will ſit eaſy and diſguiſe a ſhape not entirely ſo. Orders from the city and country, and from Captains of veſſels, on the ſhorteſt notice, will be punctually ſupplied; and the ladies may depend on his utmoſt endeavours to pleaſe them in the neateſt manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Philadelphia, December 17, 1772.

THE Creditors of ISAAC DELYON, late of this city, ſhop-keeper, are once more earneſtly requeſted to bring in their accounts, duly proved, to the aſſignees, before the eighth day of January next, on which day a dividend will be made. Thoſe that neglect this notice will be excluded their dividend.

PHILIP FRANCIS,
THOMAS ASHETON,
EDWARD BATCHELOR,
JOSEPH DEAN,
} Aſſignees.

Philadelphia, December 17, 1772.

THE Creditors of JOSEPH ABRAHAMS, late of this city, ſhop-keeper, are once more earneſtly requeſted to bring in their accounts, duly proved, to the aſſignees, before the eighth day of January next, on which day a dividend will be made. Thoſe that neglect this notice will be excluded their dividend.

DANIEL WILLIAMS,
PHILIP FRANCIS,
THOMAS ASHETON,
BENJAMIN GIBBS,
JOSEPH DEAN,
} Aſſignees.

IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADLERY, and BRASS WARES, to be ſold wholeſale and retail, very low for caſh or ſhort credit, by

MARY EDDY,

At her Ironmongery Store the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, and oppoſite Black-horſe alley, Philadelphia; who hath imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol, &c.

A VERY large and general aſſortment, conſiſting of a moſt extenſive variety of patterns and workmanſhip, which, as ſhe receives many of them directly from the manufactories, ſhe is enabled to ſerve the public on very reaſonable terms, and is determined to do it with the utmoſt care and punctuality. She likewiſe hath a few crates of well aſſorted Glaſs Ware and Earthen Ware, which ſhe will ſell at near prime coſt, as ſhe propoſes declining that branch of buſineſs.

Philadelphia, December 16, 1772.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on Sabbath evening, the 13th inſt. two men in ſailors habits did behave themſelves in a very irreverent and offenſive manner, in the Scotch Preſbyterian church in Spruce-ſtreet, while divine ſervice was performing there; for which conduct the ſexton, as his office required, did reprove them, and upon their obſtinacy thruſt them from the worſhipping aſſembly. At the church door theſe perſons did threaten him, that before many days they would be revenged on him: Accordingly in the evening of the 15th inſt. they did waylay him, immediately knock him down, trample on his body, and beat him unmercifully, ſo that he vomited a large quantity of blood, and his life was deſpaired of, (but he is now recovering). A regard to the public tranquility, and the long undiſturbed performance of divine worſhip in this city, it is hoped, will induce our fellow-citizens to endeavour a diſcovery of ſaid perſons, that they may be puniſhed according to law. The above reward of Three Pounds is hereby offered to any who will diſcover theſe offenders, and upon their conviction, to be paid by

PETER JANUARY.

WAS LOST,

In September laſt, at Timber Creek,

A RED MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, containing ſundry papers which can be of no ſervice to any but the owner: there was in ſaid pocket-book eleven tickets of the Camping town Preſbyterian church lottery, from No. 1008 to 1019, and four tickets in the ſteel manufactory lottery, from No. 1764 to 1767. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the printer hereof, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward.

N. B. The managers of the above lotteries are deſired to take notice and ſtop the tickets.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subſcriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER. No. 64.

To the good PEOPLE *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

I HAVE obſerved, with concern, the induſtry with which a few *diſcontented men* have abuſed the late Aſſembly, by repeated miſrepreſentations of their conduct, and inceſſant clamours againſt thoſe meaſures which the wiſeſt and beſt of men have ever thought conſiſtent with your liberties and ſafety; and being fully convinced that their profeſſions of regard for your welfare are founded in ſelfiſh and ſiniſter motives, intended to miſlead but not to inſtruct you. I thought it my duty, as a friend to my country, candidly to lay before you a juſt ſtate of facts, with ſome of the arguments on the other ſide of the queſtion. I do not mean at preſent to point out all their abſurdities *nor* travel through all their abuſe. I ſhall confine myſelf to their objections againſt the *Exciſe-Law*, the repeal of which they have ſo much at heart; that being made acquainted with one ſample of their policy, you may judge for yourſelves how far it will be conſiſtent with your intereſt to truſt them in others, or to ſuffer them to miſlead you in the management of your public affairs.

It muſt be acknowledged that an Exciſe, when not laid on the neceſſaries but *luxuries* of life, is the moſt prudent and rational mode of raiſing a revenue of any hitherto invented by the wiſdom of man, as it naturally tends to the preſervation of the morals of the people, by diſcouraging vice and promoting virtue. Hence it is that moſt ſtates have began to lay them on *luxuries*; and from this conviction we find that our wiſe anceſtors began early with them, and, in preference to all others, have generally continued them down to the preſent time. For, although theſe men in their publications would perſuade you to believe that Exciſes are of a modern date, and that the laſt law is but a "Prelude to others," yet we find that laws of the ſame nature have been familiarly experienced by the good people of this province, and the Exciſes under them conſtantly levied ever *ſince* and *before* the date of our preſent charter, a few years excepted. The firſt was paſſed in the year 1700, the ſecond in 1717, the third in 1719, the fourth in 1722, the fifth in 1723, the ſixth in 1733, the ſeventh in 1735, the eighth in 1744, and the ninth in 1756, which by its own limitation was continued till 1766; and ſince the laſt-mentioned act, four ſeveral laws have been paſſed for extending the rate to a longer term. Upon the plan of theſe anticedent laws, the preſent Exciſe-Act was formed with very little variation, and indeed none but what I ſhall take notice of hereafter. Upon theſe facts it is rational to conclude, that it has been the uniform opinion of the legiſlatures of this province, ever ſince and before the preſent conſtitution was formed, that the raiſing of money by an Exciſe on ſpirituous liquors, for the ſupport of government, was far from being "unconſtitutional," or inconſiſtent with the civil rights of mankind, but on the contrary the moſt eaſy and eligible mode that could be adopted; and that the people, on whom it has been ſo conſtantly levied, have as uniformly concurred in ſentiments with them, ſeeing they have for ſo long a ſeries of years acquieſced under it without murmur or complaint. And I truſt that there are no perſons, however vain of their own abilities, will be ſo bold as to deny that our predeceſſors have been at leaſt as *wiſe* and as *watchful* over the rights and liberties of the province, and underſtood them as perfectly as thoſe who are now ſo ignorantly clamorous about them.

Whether this clamour takes its riſe from the weakneſs of the head or the wickedneſs of the heart, I would not now chuſe to determine; as in charity I would rather hope, that the authors of it, not having penetration ſufficient to concieve that a law may be good or bad according to its form or conſtituent parts, and having heard or read that Exciſe-Laws in *England* are oppreſſive without knowing the reaſons, cry out, *that all Exciſe-Laws are* DETESTABLE IMPOSITIONS. It is poſſible, that the Exciſe-Laws in *England* may be made dangerous to liberty, by creating a formidable weight in the ſcale of power, which may occaſionally be made uſe of againſt the rights of the people. But that they are ſimilar in their forms, principles or effects to the Exciſe-Acts of this province I deny. The revenues arriſing from the former are ſo much in the diſpoſal of the Crown, that they may be appropriated by a wicked M-n-ſt-y to corrupt the people in the choice of ſome of their members of the legiſlation, and to influence others who are choſen without ſuch corruption,—by which means it is in their power to impoſe on the ſubject any law they pleaſe, however inconſiſtent with the national welfare. But no ſuch miſchiefs can poſſibly attend the revenues of the latter, which cannot be applied but by *orders drawn by the Aſſembly*, after they are appropriated with the Governor's aſſent.

"The Officers of Exciſe" in *England*, ſays a noted author, are ſo *numerous*, it is impoſſible to make a computation of them. Employed in collecting that upon ſalt only, there are no leſs than ſix hundred. A number ſo enormous, that one would imagine, after their ſalaries are deducted, but a ſmall pittance will remain for the public. In *Pennſylvania* the act is ſo formed that not more than *ten*, being one in each county, are required.

In *England* theſe officers are *appointed by and abſolutely dependant on the crown*, holding their commiſſions *during its pleaſure*, and ever ready implicitly to obey the commands of an arbitrary M—n—r. But in this province they are appointed by and as *abſolutely dependant* on the people, over whom they are to *exerciſe their authority*, to whom they are *annually accountable* for their conduct, and by whom, in caſe of *miſbehaviour*, either in *oppreſſing* the ſubject, or in a nonperformance of their duty, and *even at pleaſure*, they are *removeable* from their offices.

In *England* they are ſo numerous, and men of ſuch weight and fortune, that they may influence the election of others, under the direction of the M—n—r. I will, for argument ſake only, having ſhewn the contrary, ſuppoſe, that our Exciſe-Officers were equally *numerous* and poſſeſſed the ſame *influence in elections*, where would be the danger to liberty? Would not ſelf-intereſt, that ſource from whence too many actions take their riſe, be as prevalent here as in *England?* Would not theſe men as faithfully adhere to the rights of the people on whom *they are dependant* as the Officers in *England* do to the crown from the ſame motive? Such then has been the wiſe policy of the legiſlators of this province in forming Exciſe-Laws, ſuch the material difference between thoſe of *Britain* and that of *Pennſylvania*, that the one adds to the *power of government*, and the other to the *weight of the people*; and yet theſe miſtaken politicians would perſuade you to aboliſh, by your own act, this INVALUABLE PRIVILEGE, which when once given up, will, in all human probability, never be regained.

In certain inſtructions lately given to the Members of Aſſembly for the city and county of *Philadelphia*, the laſt Exciſe-Act is ſaid to be "oppreſſive, partial, unconſtitutional and dangerous." It is oppreſſive, ſay they, as it is a heavy tax on the middling and poorer claſs of people. Do theſe objectors mean that it is oppreſſive in reſpect to the quantum of the rate, or to a partiality in impoſing it on that part of mankind. If the former, is it not very extraordinary that the eaſy rate of four-pence per gallon ſhould be for many years levied on thoſe very people, and yet that the oppreſſion ſhould never have been felt or complained of. If the latter, the charge is without the leaſt foundation; for, through the inattention of the legiſlature, who paſſed the late Exciſe-Acts, or ſome other cauſe, the Retailers, Innkeepers, Tavernkeepers, and all others who could afford to purchaſe by *retail only*, down to the poor labouring man who works for his daily bread, paid under thoſe Acts the whole expences of government, while the man of fortune, who purchaſed his liquors by *wholeſale*, contributed not *one farthing*. And it is the avowed intent of the laſt law, to oblige the rich to participate with *the poor* a juſt proportion of the burthen. With what degree of reaſon then can this charge be ſupported, when the law places the "middling and poorer claſs of people" in a better condition than they have known during the courſe of near thirty years.

The law is alſo ſaid to be "partial, as the importer may evade the payment of ONE farthing for what he conſumes." I ſuppoſe it was intended we ſhould for the word (*one*) read the word (every), otherwiſe the partiality would not be worth a complaint.

The proviſion againſt the frauds of importers for their own conſumption, I confeſs, is not ſo effectual as ſome others. The Exciſe being laid on the conſumption, and not the importation. The remedy which would have been moſt effectual in preventing an importer, whoſe ſtore is full of liquors, from drawing in ſecret the quantities neceſſary for his own uſe, and concealing it from the Officer, would have been perhaps worſe than the diſeaſe: And therefore, another, which, all things conſidered, appeared to be the beſt, ſeems to have been applied. This was to authorize a Juſtice of the Peace, on the oath or affirmation made by the officer, that there was cauſe to ſuſpect a fraud committed by the importer, to iſſue his warrant for diſcovering and ſeizing the liquors thereby forfeited. However if in the opinion of theſe wiſe politicians a better ſtill remains, there can be no doubt, but from their *zeal* for the good of the community, they will make it known to the public.

It is alſo ſaid to be "unconſtitutional, as a perſon is "compelled, at the pleaſure of the Exciſe Officer, to "ſwear or be otherwiſe qualified for or againſt himſelf." Had the objectors defined what they meant by "unconſtitutional," I ſhould better underſtand them. Do they mean that there is no precedent of the like power in the conſtitution of the *Engliſh* government, or that of *Pennſylvania?* If they do, they can give no greater proof of their ignorance. For fraud is of ſo ſecret a nature, ſo difficult to be detected, as it is ever committed in the dark, that no government has ever found out any other method of bringing it into light. The Court of Chancery, which is an eſſential part of the *Engliſh conſtitution*, has been veſted with the ſame power ever ſince it exiſted; and a multitude of inſtances daily occur wherein men of the firſt rank and fortune are compelled to *anſwer on oath* to charges of fraud alledged againſt them in matters of private property. And is there not much ſtronger reaſon for it where the public revenue is concerned, and the fraud is committed not againſt *one man* only, but the *people collectively?* And is it not inconſiſtent with all ſound policy that a perſon ſhall have greater licenſe and be more favoured in reſpect to his *frauds* againſt the *public* than againſt an individual? In an Act paſſed in 1721, "for preventing frauds committed on the natives," the like power was given to a ſingle magiſtrate.—In appeals from the aſſeſſment of the aſſeſſors, every man may be examined on oath, as to every article of his eſtate, by the County Commiſſioners.—And in all the late Exciſe Acts the like authority has been given to the Collectors, in reſpect to the Retailers only, from the neceſſity of the caſe, and *urther the proviſion* in the preſent Act does not extend.

It is further alledged, That the law is "ſubverſive "of liberty, in that the Officer may by warrant, upon "ſuſpicion only, break open any houſe, cellar or ſtore." It is difficult to determine what ideas theſe objectors affix to their terms.—Do they underſtand by the word *liberty* here, that ſtate in which men have a right to act honeſtly or *fradulently* by the reſt of mankind according to their *own wills*, or that ſtate wherein they are compelled to conform their conduct to the *welfare* and *ſafety of the community?* If in the former ſenſe, they are aſſuredly right in declaring this power, according to their own *confined and ſelf-intereſted notion*, "ſubverſive of liberty," but if in the latter, they muſt, by the ſenſible friend to his country, be adjudged in the wrong. For this proviſion is intended to ſecure the public againſt the frauds of the importer for his own conſumption, others are not included. The warrant muſt be founded on a ſolemn previous qualification of the Officer, for which, if it be found to be falſe, he may be puniſhed, as in other caſes of perjury. This is the great ſecurity which has ever been provided againſt that malevolence which might induce a perſon to ſwear falſely to the injury of another. Beſides, I have ſhewn before, that this remedy muſt have been inſerted from neceſſity, their being no other mode of detecting their frauds, ſave that of compelling them to anſwer "on "oath," againſt which the objectors ſo much exclaim. Had both been omitted, the importer might evade the payment of every farthing, as there would be no penalty for the offence.—But ſince theſe objectors are become the *patrons of frauds*, why do they not as loudly exclaim againſt the ſame power long veſted in every Juſtice of the Peace, who in the caſe of ſtolen goods, on oath made by the *party intereſted*, of his having cauſe of "ſuſpicion," may iſſue his warrant to break open and ſearch the moſt ſecret apartments? Perhaps it is in their opinion leſs criminal to *rob the public* than to pilfer from an *individual*. If this be the ſenſe of *civil liberty*, I hope, as a lover of my country, that they will, by the reſt of my fellow-ſubjects, be left happy in the ſole enjoyment of it.

And laſtly, it is affirmed, that the Law is "dangerous, as it is a prelude to other laws of the like ten"dency." That men who think themſelves capable of the direction of our public affairs ſhould blunder on the term "*prelude*," as applicable to this act, is truly ridiculous. The term prelude in Engliſh, meaning ſomething *introductory*. Now that this act ſhould be introductory "of other laws of *the like tendency*," when there have been thirteen laws preceding it, "*of the like* "*tendency*," is beyond my comprehenſion. But, ſay they, it is a "*dangerous prelude*." The danger of this *prelude* muſt certainly be very trifling, when ſo many *anticedent preludes* have been executed on the people, and no honeſt man has ever been injured either in his liberty or property. No undue ſeverities have ever

been used by the officers; nor do even the objectors themselves pretend to point out any. Whence then comes all this frightful clamour? Observe the men from whom it arises, and the question will be solved. They are either of strangers lately come among us, who like birds of passage think every country where they happen to alight *equally their own*,—or persons long practiced in the *innocent frauds* of cheating the public of its revenues, leaving the amount to be paid by the more virtuous part of the people,—or of those who wish to promote the flourishing state of commerce in the neighbouring colonies, from their connexions with them, more than that of this province,—or of those who from their indigent circumstances and slender education have neither leisure nor capacity to understand the true interest of their country. This will be made evident by considering the imprudent and dangerous substitute they propose for the Excise. Conscious that government cannot be supported, nor any public improvement carried on without money, they cry out, *Lay the duty on the importation*, with one if not both of these very dishonest and dangerous motives, either that they may more effectually, by the Act of Smuggling, defraud the country of its revenues, or lay a burthen on our *foreign trade*, to the great injury of the *commerical* and *landed interest*.

Having thus considered the objections to the law, I shall endeavour to state what I have understood to have been the motives of conduct which prevailed on the legislature to pass it. The revenues of the Excise, in the partial manner they had been levied for several years, were found too small to defray the increased exigences of government; and therefore to pay the necessary annual expences, they had been obliged year after year to mortgage the Excise for ten years, loading it with a debt of near £40,000, and without some new aid, must have proceeded to have increased the debt and extended the term. The bad policy of loading an inadequate fund with further incumbrances and the ill consequences which must have attended the increase of this heavy provincial debt, were obvious. It became their indispensable duty, as trustees and friends to their country, to avoid them. Further aids were wanting and must be provided to support the credit and honour of government. Every object was taken under consideration which afforded the least prospect of success. They first turned their thoughts towards the landed interest,—but that was burthened throughout the province, but more especially in the city of Philadelphia, with so heavy a load, that without great oppression it could bear no more.—Personal estates were found in the same situation; besides, it was with great reason esteemed the soundest policy to liberate those funds from their present debts, that they might be preserved for times of danger, when the province should stand in need of protection. *Trade* and *commerce*, and the policy of drawing the necessary aids from those sources came next under consideration. But the mischiefs which would have attended not only our commerce, but the landed interest of the province and our staple-commoditics, loudly forbad it. What then could be done with more propriety and sounder policy than that which was done? Excises, when not laid on the necessaries of life, are voluntary taxes, which every man may avoid the payment of, if he pleases. The people had long been familiarized to them, and paid them without murmur or dissatisfaction ever since and before the date of the present constitution. The laws had been so wisely formed as to avoid the mischiefs attendant on the Excise-Laws in *England*, and to secure those liberties here, which were invaded by them there. And yet they were found to be partial and unjust in another respect. They had for near thirty years, as has been observed before, been levied on the middling and poorer class of people only. The men of property, who were the most capable and received most benefit from them, were not liable to pay them. This exemption appeared to be a principal cause of the deficiency in the annual amount of the revenue. Under these circumstances the legislature perceived, that by applying a remedy which would remove the defects of the former laws, they would obtain the great object of their pursuit; that it would not only sink the heavy debt subsisting on the former Excise in a few years, but leave an ample fund to discharge yearly the exigences of government, with a handsome surplus for carrying on schemes of general improvement*, and therefore extended the same rate on the same liquors to the men of property, and made the Excise, which before was partial, universal; such then were the motives of conduct in the Representatives in passing this law, which is so very offensive to the objectors. Whether they were founded in wisdom and sound policy? Whether it would have been more prudent to have loaded the real and personal estates of the people already labouring under heavy taxes, with a further burthen? or whether it would be more prudent to have clogged the port of *Philadelphia* with a number of imposts and duties, which must eventually lessen the price of our staple-commodities, and tend to a diminution of our commerce, by discouraging the foreign merchants from an easy and cheap intercourse with us, at a time when the neighbouring colonies, by no means inferior to us in natural advantages, are vieing with us in our commerce? I leave the candid and dispassionate part of the community, on cool reflection, to determine.

January 5, 1773. PUBLICUS.

* It is judged, that the Excise as now levied will yield a revenue at least equal in amount of what a tax of ninepence on the pound on all the real and personal estates in this province would do.

IMPORTED in the very last ships from LONDON, &c. and to be sold by wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms, and at least as cheap as at any store or shop in this city, by

WILLIAM BARRELL,

At his NEW STORE and SHOP, the north-east corner of Market and Second-streets;

A very large and elegant assortment of European and East-India GOODS, suitable to all seasons, but particularly adapted to the present and approaching;

Among which are---

SUPERFINE, second, middling & low-priced broadcloths of all colours and prices, regularly assorted from 7*s.* to 36*s.* per yard, the latter of the best quality and most fashionable colours, with the best superfine scarlet cloths and scarlet and white cassimire, suitable for the military gentlemen,
Coatings and lambskins of most colours and prices, plain and mixed, from one to two yards wide, twilled and others,
Ratteens of all colours, plain and mixed, of various prices, 6-4 wide,
German and nap serges of most colours, plain and mixed,
Mixed coloured bearskins, 6-4 wide,
Devonshire kerseys and Yorkshire plains, of most colours and prices,
Double-mill'd broadcloths, blues and drabs, of various prices,
Blue, green, and red half-thicks,
7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 rose blankets,
Blue, red and strip'd duffils,
Blue strouds,
Scarlet, red and white flannels,
Striped and spotted swanskins,
Blue, green, red, crimson, white and cloth-coloured drapery and Colchester baize,
Rattinets,
London and other shalloons of all colours and prices,
Durants and tammies of all colours and prices,
Calimanco and stuff quilts, very good,
Calimancoes and russels, plain, flowered & strip'd, of all colours and prices,
Camblets and camblettees, plain and striped, of all colours and prices,
Yard-wide Venetian and Irish rock-spun poplins of most colours, plain and changeable,
Yard-wide crapes of most colours,
Hair and common grazets, messinets and broglios of various fashionable colours,
Bombazeen, hairbines and double allopeens,
Double and single worsted damasks,
Mecklenburghs and blandines,
Drawboys and everlastings, black, green and cloth-coloured, of the best quality,
Prunella, or Queen's stuff,
Sattinet, or serge denim,
Manchester velvet, velverets and velvet sets of all colours and prices,
Genoa [illegible] cotton velvet, [illegible] pieces of most colours, from two to six threads, fine and [illegible]ppd,
[illegible]air and worsted plushes of most colours,
Men's, women's, boy's and girl's worsted, cotton, thread, silk, and mixed hose, ribb'd and plain, and wove and knit, of all colours and qualities,
Men's, women's, boy's and girl's gloves and mitts of most kinds, silk, worsted and leather,
Silk, thread and worsted caps of most kinds, striped and plain,
Mill'd yarn caps & gloves,
Stout's, London quality, coat and shoe bindings of all colours,
Tully, highland and lettered garters,
Best needle-work, basket and campaign buttons,
Gold and silver basket ditto,
Mohair, silk and hair, and best scarf twist,
Brown half-stiffened and white buckram,
Flanders ticks, bunts and ticking, of various prices,
White & colour'd drillings,
Russia and Irish sheetings,
Raven's duck, Ticklenburghs and oznabrugs,
Table-cloths from 6-4 to 10-4 large,
Napkin and clouting diaper,
Irish linens, dowlas, brown hollands, stripes and checks, of all kinds and prices,
India plain and corded dimothy and drawboys,
An assortment of cottons, calicoes and chintzes,
China blue, true blue, and penciled calico bed furniture,
Yard wide and apron width book muslins,
Betelloes conjevi-am, mammoodies stitched, humhums and cossaes,
Long lawns, packet, 7-8 and yard-wide clear lawns,
Demy & packet cambricks,
Cypruss, silk and thread gauzes, plain, spotted, striped and flowered,
Gauze handkerchiefs,
Parisnet and catgut,
Kenting and bordered handkerchiefs,
India taffaty, bandano, lungee, silk romalls, and other silk handkerchiefs,
A large and elegant assortment of ribbons and silk ferreting,
Sattins and peelongs of most colours,
Paduasoys and ducapes of most colours,
Mantuas and lutestrings, plain and changeable, of most colours,
Taffeties and persians of all kinds, and sarsnets and modes of all kinds,
Whaled cravats and English black Barcelona handkerchiefs,
Real Barcelona handkerchiefs of the best quality and colours,
Map, fancy and bordered printed lawn handkerchiefs; red and white, blue and white, and common check handkerchiefs, of all prices,
Cotton romals,
Thread, blond and bone laces,
Prussian and Dutch lace,
Gimps and fur trimmings,
Silk knee-garters,
Holland tapes,
Belladine sewing silks,
Scotch and taylors threads,
Ruled account books, writing paper, slates, ink-powder, black and red cake ink, best Dutch quills, and sealing-wax,
Harry the 8th and Merry Andrew playing-cards,
Leghorn and stiffened chip hats,
Boot-legs and vamps,
Bend soles and velvet corks.

ALSO,

A general assortment of cutlery and hard-ware Goods, particularly nails of all kinds, and sprigs,
English and German steel,
Frying-pans, with long and short handles,
Bellows, box and sad irons,
Curriers knives and steels,
A large assortment of knives and forks of most kinds,
Pistol-cap'd, Barlow and other pen-knives,
Barlow razors,
Taylors shears and scissars,
Needles & pins of all kinds,
Best FF gun-powder,
Shot and small bar lead,
Plated, pinchbeck, steel, white and yellow metal shoe, knee and stock-buckles, of all fashions,
Lacquer'd surtout, coat and breast buttons,
Plain and flowered, white and yellow, gilt and plated coat and breast buttons, Bath coat and waistcoat buttons,
Plain and wrought, white and yellow dishing coat and waistcoat buttons,
Duncomb & Matthew Man's large and small buttons for leather breeches,
Stone lockets, sleeve buttons, set and Bath links,
Hard metal and best London pewter,
London-made glue, &c. &c.

Together with almost every article usually imported from Great-Britain, all which (as he is supplied on the very best terms) he is determined to sell at the most moderate rates for cash or the usual credit, to those persons who will be so kind as to favour him with their good custom.

Twelfth month, 12*th*, 1772.

EIGHTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, at the head of Chester, in Kent county, Maryland, about the middle of the tenth month, 1771, a likely bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, hath a crooked stroke of white down his forehead, branded on the near shoulder thus INS: And on the fifteenth of said month was likewise stolen from near the place aforesaid, a sorrel MARE, about fourteen hands high, branded on her shoulder with the aforesaid brand, hath a thick mane, a small star in her forehead, and can gallop very slow. Whoever takes up and secures the said creatures, so that the owner may get them again, shall have a reward of THREE POUNDS for each of them, and for apprehending the thieves, SIX POUNDS for each of them on conviction, paid by

JOHN VANSANT.

N. B. The subscriber will gladly treat with GEORGE WOOD, of East New-Jersey, in respect to a mortgage given JOSHUA VANSANT, of Maryland, for the security of one hundred and thirty-four pounds one shilling and six-pence, dated the twenty-first day of April, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six: The mortgage deed and other papers relative, were lodged in the hands of PETER VANSANT, son of ISAIAH, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, to enquire in respect of the mortgage, but no power given to act in or settle the same; but if any person inclines to have the mortgage or land, he is requested, to apply to the printer hereof for further information.

JOHN VANSANT,
Son and Executor of said JOSHUA.

New-Providence Township, Philadelphia County, December 19*th*, 1772.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in the aforesaid township, on Monday the fourteenth instant, an indented Irish servant man named BARNABAS KELLY, about five feet three inches high, and twenty one years of age, his left eye blind and is near-sighted with the other, has long black hair which he wears tied behind: Had on an old great coat, and a blue cut velvet jacket without buttons, a red outside jacket, and a white linen one without sleeves, an old pair of leather breeches, black stockings, and a pair of new shoes with strings. He took with him about Four or Five Pounds in money, and his own and his master's part of his indentures; also a grey HORSE, which trots mostly and paces a little. Whoever will take up the said servant, and secure him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS, and FORTY SHILLINGS more for the horse, and reasonable charges, paid by

EDWARD ROBERTS.

JUST PUBLISHED AND MAY BE HAD OF

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

At his PRINTING OFFICE in Third-street, opposite the Work-house, (Price Four Pence)

A MITE CAST INTO THE TREASURY:
OR,
OBSERVATIONS ON SLAVE-KEEPING.

Cumberland County, West New-Jersey, Dec. 10, 1772.

THE PROPRIETOR of the Old Stage, kept by the subscriber, takes this method of informing the public, (in hopes not to disoblige his customers) that grain being at such a high price, lays him under the necessity of raising the fare on passengers going to and from Philadelphia; therefore from the first day of January next, a passenger must pay six shillings and six-pence to and from Bridge-town, and five shillings and nine pence from Kingston, where orders and passengers will be taken in by —— Sayre, Esq. The stage-waggon sets off from Azel Peirson's, in Bridge-town, as usual, and proceeds to Cooper's Ferry.

He has found it necessary, by long experience, to cross from the Old Ferry on Wednesday evening, and not on Thursday morning as usual; and the waggon will be ready to set off from William Cooper's at five o'clock. Orders will be taken in by JOHN HEIDER, at the Old Ferry, and all commands punctually obeyed, by

The Publick's humble servant,
DANIEL STRETCH.

Philadelphia, December 9, 1772.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY yesterday, with an intent to defraud his creditors, one SOLOMON LEVI, a JEW, about thirty years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, short dark hair, and ruddy complexion: Had on when he went away, a London brown suit of cloaths, which he may change, having plenty of good cloaths. He is a forward impudent-looking fellow, and pretends to be a jeweller by trade. Whoever takes up and secures the said LEVI, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, by applying to

JOHN HAUCK,
In Loxley's alley, Arch-street.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

JANUARY, 1773. THE VOL. II. NUMB. 65.

Pennsylvania AND GENERAL PACKET

THE ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18th, 1773.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Friends, Countrymen, and Fellow Citizens.

PUBLICUS has at length ſtept forth the CHAMPION of EXCISE; the indecency of his performance, might juſtly entitle him to be for ever unanſwered, were it not that the doctrines, which he endeavours to inculcate, are of the moſt dangerous tendency to the peace and happineſs of mankind.——His arguments, however weak, muſt be anſwered; leaſt his peſtilential doctrines may deceive the many, who never think for themſelves.—Were I diſpoſed to torment him with obſervations on his ſtile, &c. I have moſt certainly a ſpacious field for the purpoſe; but, I ſhall endeavour, to confine myſelf, as much as poſſible, to a refutation of his doctrines only.

Publicus declares in his exordium, his intentions of "laying before you a *juſt* ſtate of facts," and prudently engages, to "furniſh you with *only* ſome of the arguments in "favour of an Exciſe," and herein he has ſtrictly adhered to his reſolution, conſcious that many of the objections, advanced by his opponents, were not well fitted to his purpoſe, he paſſes thoſe by, and takes up others more to his liking.

In his next paragraph, he ſays much of the good policy of laying duties on the luxuries of life, in preference to the neceſſaries. That has never been denied. Exciſe Laws are odious, not as impoſitions on luxury, but as impoſitions, which cannot be effectually raiſed, but by means deſtructive to the liberties of mankind; Publicus manifeſts the weakneſs of his cauſe, by palpable neglect of this objection;—he further ſays, that an "EXCISE on luxuries tends to the PRESERV-"ATION of the MORALS of the PEOPLE, "by diſcouraging vice, and PROMOTING VIR-"TUE." Surely, Publicus does not himſelf believe, what he endeavours to perſuade us to;—he muſt indeed know very little either of the Mother country, or the hiſtory of Europe, if he is ignorant, that an exciſe laid on an article of luxury, has never tended to prevent the uſe of it. However paradoxical this may appear, it is undeniably true, and is univerſally experienced and acknowledged in every country, where exciſes have encreaſed and flouriſhed. As to Exciſe laws being productive of virtue, I ſhall hardly be brought to believe it, no, not if all the money raiſed in that way, were applied to the very beſt purpoſes; but the reverſe is moſt certain, if Publicus will allow, that perjury, bribery, and corruption of manners, are in the catalogue of vices. —His arguments in favour of the Exciſe, founded on the "peaceable demeanor of the inhabitants of this pro-"vince for a number of years under it," and ſanctified precedents ſince the year 1700, prove nothing more than this, that mankind in general too ſeldom conſider the conſequences of any dangerous impoſition, they are too generally influenced by their preſent feelings, to examine into the dangerous tendency of any particular meaſure. If it has no immediate ill effect on their perſons or eſtates, they fondly imagine it never can have any; thus conſoling themſelves in "*a little temporary*" ſafety, they give up all claim to "*eſſential liberty*." I have a high reverence for our venerable predeceſſors, yet Publicus ſhould remember, that in their days the ill effects of Exciſe laws in Europe were not ſo fatally experienced as they are at preſent, The introduction of Exciſe laws, in the infancy of this country, when there was no trade, no public credit, and in ſhort, when the landed intereſt were ſo far from being able to ſupport government, that the farmer, even needed aſſiſtance to improve the wilderneſs that ſurrounded him, proves only the poverty of our anceſtors, and conſequently, it is not to be wondered at, that their wants forced them on this dangerous expedient.

Publicus, in his third paragraph, after giving vent to his own ill temper, by accuſing his opponents of bad heads and wicked hearts, with a panegyrick on his own charity, proceeds to tell us, "that the writers againſt that law, wanted penetration ſufficient to diſtinguiſh between the preſent law in diſpute, and the Exciſe law ſubſiſting in England," which he acknowledges, "may be made dangerous to liberty."—But he "denies any ſimilarity in their principles, forms, or effects." But while I agree with Publicus, that our preſent Exciſe law is leſs dangerous to civil liberty than thoſe now in force in Britain: Yet I hope he will not deny, that the firſt Exciſe laws enacted in the mother country, were to the full as mild and lenitive as any Exciſe law made in this province, prior to the Extenſion law. And I do aver that an Exciſe ſubſiſted many years in England before the legiſlature there, would conſent to ſuch unlimited powers in the hands of Collectors, and other executive Officers, as are now delegated by our preſent Extenſion Law.——He alſo conſoles himſelf with the reflection, that no miſchiefs can poſſibly ariſe to the inhabitants of this province from his darling Exciſe; as the revenue ariſing from that Act, can only be appropriated "by orders from the Aſſembly with the Governor's aſſent." I am really at a loſs to find out his motive for conſolation on this head; as I diſcover little difference between it and the practice at home. Nor is it of much conſequence whether the order on the treaſury for the proceeds of this revenue is ſigned by a Governor of a province, or a Speaker of Aſſembly, or any other perſon appointed by them or either of them.

In his fourth paragraph, he acknowledges the miſerable condition of the inhabitants of Great-Britain, under the oppreſſions of Exciſe inforced by innumerable officers; but congratulates his countrymen on the impoſſibility of their ever ſuffering the ſame inconveniences; becauſe we have at preſent but ten Exciſe officers, he would ſeem to infer that we can never have any more, as if that number by the preſent law were limited for ever. Surely, Publicus cannot be in earneſt, when he attempts to quiet our juſt apprehenſions by ſuch ridiculous arguments. Know, Publicus, that when Exciſe laws were firſt inforced in England, there was not one hundredth part of the officers then employed that there is at preſent, and it needs but little penetration to be convinced, that our preſent Exciſe law requires above fifty times the number of officers at preſent appointed, together with an infinity of oppreſſive and penal clauſes to inforce it fully and equally; for ſurely, the preſent tax can only be deemed an impoſition on the conſcientious and the timid.

In the fifth and ſixth paragraphs, the author, I think, imprudently as a champion for Exciſe laws, ſays much of their evil effects in England, which he attributes to the officer being under the direction of a Miniſter: but he ſeems thoroughly ſecure againſt the like ill conſequences in this province, where the power of appointing the officers is in the Aſſembly only.—I acknowledge, I cannot ſee it in this light: it would be a matter of indifference to me, whether the perſon who oppreſſed me under the ſanction of a law, was appointed to his office by one perſon or by five hundred. His arguments to prove us in a better ſtate on that account ſurely make againſt him; for if Exciſe laws are, or can be made tyrannical, and deſtructive of liberty, which I believe will not be denied, it certainly muſt add to their malignity, to be ſupported by many in preference to one tyrant—and I muſt be pardoned if I think the Aſſembly who paſſed the late extenſion law, were infinitely leſs patriotic than the Members of the Britiſh Parliament, who with their Exciſe, took care to paſs laws prohibiting their revenue officers from ſerving in Parliament or interfering in any ſhape in elections. This our late Aſſembly did not do, and I am informed that ſome of the Members who paſſed that very law were themſelves Collectors of Exciſe under it; and I doubt not but in a few years, we ſhall have a Majority of the Members of Aſſembly degraded with employments of a ſimilar nature, unleſs our preſent Aſſembly ſhall think fit to provide againſt it.

Publicus proceeds next to remark on certain inſtructions lately given to the Members of Aſſembly, and to defend the propriety of the extenſion, and the penal clauſes now particularly complained of. It is ſomething too trifling to enter into a minute examination of the ſeveral defects in the law, and though I cannot admit that an Exciſe is eligible, or the intention of it neceſſary, it is evident that the penal clauſes in the preſent act and the powers therein granted to the decemvirate are by no means ſufficient fully to execute it. But this only power that a revenue raiſed in this way can never be executed but by the total ſubverſion of liberty. Publicus is miſtaken if he ſuppoſes the extenſion is only complained of, I allow it occaſioned the alarm, becauſe the people then diſcovered this infernal act vegetating, as it has done in England, and in the unfortunate kingdom of Ireland.

I muſt however do that juſtice to Publicus to allow that his declamation againſt laying the duty on the importation is well founded, as every argument againſt an Exciſe will hold good againſt an impoſt, though in a leſs degree; for as the Exciſe would enſlave every Member of the community, ſo an impoſt would enſlave the commercial intereſt only.

Publicus next proceeds to ſhew the miſerable ſituation of the public funds, which he repreſents as quite exhauſted, this for argument ſake I will admit to be true, but ſurely it was an unpardonable expedient, either to extend or continue the Exciſe Law however neceſſary it might be to have raiſed money, either to have paid the public debts, or to have ſupported government, whilſt money could be raiſed in a more eligible manner. Would not a Loan Act have anſwered the purpoſe much better? Would it not have relieved and aſſiſted the induſtrious poor (who are the riches of every country) at the ſame time that it would have raiſed a greater revenue to anſwer the exigencies of government? and would have been injurious only to the lucrative ſchemes of USURERS.

Arguments for or againſt meaſures, relating to the peace and happineſs of the community, ſhould be carried on with decency, ſupported by reaſon, and enforced by proofs of their effects, either in our own times, or from hiſtory. An author, regulating his conduct by theſe rules, deſerves (if right) the thanks of the community, (if wrong) their pity, and if he chuſes it, he ought to have the privilege of being concealed. The inſinuations which Publicus has thrown out, as to his ſuppoſed opponents are cruel, becauſe moſt men are diſtreſſed at being the objects of public attention, and the more vague the conjecture, the greater the injuſtice, as almoſt every man under the circumſtances he deſcribes, will be ſuppoſed the perſons alluded to, and though I do not know any of the authors of the many pieces which have been wrote againſt the Exciſe Law, yet I ſhould leaſt of all ſuſpect any of the perſons pointed out by him.

As ſophiſtry is the ſure ſign of a bad cauſe, ſo ſcurrility and abuſe are ſtrong indications of weakneſs of underſtanding, or of the author's having intereſted views. I will however ſuppoſe that Publicus was not actuated by ſuch principles, but that he imprudently followed the examples of former times or of his preſent opponents, ſome of whom I acknowledge have declaimed with too much ſeverity and reflection.

I muſt be pardoned if I do not follow his example, having really no other view in writing but to awaken the attention of my countrymen, in a matter which I conceive of the utmoſt conſequence to them. If Publicus will write again in favour of Exciſe laws, and will demonſtrate how they can be adopted in governments conſtituted as ours is, without endangering the loſs of liberty and private as well as public virtue. If he will do this with decency and candor, I here pledge myſelf, to anſwer him with temper and good manners.

CIVES.

A CARD.

SEVERAL thouſand inhabitants of this province, who not having the honour of being born in it, conſequently fall under the opprobrious denomination of *birds of paſſage*, do preſent their moſt reſpectful compliments to PUBLICUS, and return him their thanks, for ſo juſtly repreſenting their ſentiments in his late publication, by ſuppoſing them poſſeſſed of ſuch principles of philanthropy and gratitude, "as to eſteem every country where they chance to alight equally as their own;" they aſſure him he has not miſtaken their true ſentiments, and ſhould eſteem themſelves extreamly unworthy of the protection and ſupport, which they have experienced in this country, did they not acknowledge theſe principles, and declare themſelves ready to defend the rights and privileges of this hoſpitable province, even with their blood if neceſſary. And they further declare their utter abhorrence of thoſe illiberal wretches, who would cauſe diſtinctions, deſtructive of harmony and univerſal benevolence, between themſelves and the children of thoſe, who were *birds of paſſage* before them.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

AN

ADDRESS

TO

THE INHABITANTS

OF THE

BRITISH SETTLEMENTS

IN

AMERICA,

UPON

SLAVE-KEEPING.

The Author of the above Addreſs after having ſhowed the inconſiſtency of Slave-keeping with the principles of humanity—juſtice—good policy and religion; concludes as follows:

"AND now my countrymen, What ſhall I add more to rouſe up your indignation againſt Slave-keeping. Conſider the many complicated crimes it involves in it. Think of the bloody wars which are fomented by it, among the African nations, or if theſe are too common to affect you, think of the pangs which attend the diſſolution of the ties of nature in thoſe who are ſtolen from their relations. Think of the many thouſands who periſh by ſickneſs, melancholy and ſuicide, in their voyages to America. Purſue the poor devoted victims to one of the Weſt-India iſlands, and ſee them expoſed there to public ſale. Hear their cries, and ſee their looks of tenderneſs at each other upon being ſeparated.—Mothers are torn from their daughters, and brothers from brothers, without the liberty of a parting embrace. Their maſter's name is now marked upon their breaſts with a red hot iron. But let us purſue them into a ſugar field, and behold a ſcene ſtill more affecting than this—See! the poor wretches with what reluctance they take their inſtruments of labor into their hands.—Some of them, overcome with heat and ſickneſs, ſeek to refreſh themſelves by a little reſt.—But, behold an overſeer approaches them.—In vain they ſue for pity.—He lifts up his whip, while ſtreams of blood follow every ſtroke. Neither age nor ſex are ſpared.—Methinks one of them is a woman far advanced in her pregnancy.—Here behold an old man bending beneath the weight of ſeventy years. With one hand on his breaſt, and the other lifted up, with his eyes to heaven, he attempts to utter—but tears ſtifle his complaints.—At a little diſtance from theſe behold a man, who from his countenance and deportment appears as if he was deſcended from illuſtrious anceſtors.—Yes.—He is the ſon of a Prince, and was torn, by a ſtratagem, from an amiable wife and two young children—Mark his ſullen looks!—now he bids defiance to the tyranny of his maſter, and in an inſtant plunges a knife into his heart.—But, let us return from this ſcene, and ſee the various modes of arbitrary puniſhment inflicted upon them by their maſters. Behold one covered with ſtripes, into which melted wax is poured—another tied down to a block or a ſtake—a third ſuſpended in the air by his thumbs—a fourth obliged to ſet or ſtand upon red hot iron—a fifth,—I cannot relate it.—Where now is law or juſtice?—Let us fly to them to ſtep in for their relief.——Alas!—The one is ſilent, and the other denounces more terrible puniſhments upon them. Let us attend the place appointed for inflicting the penalties of the law. See here one without a limb, whoſe only crime was an attempt to regain his liberty—another led to a gallows for eating a morſel of bread, to which his labor gave him a better title than his maſter—a third famiſhing on a gibbet—a fourth, in a flame of fire!—his ſhrieks pierce the very heavens.——O! God! Where is thy vengeance! —Oh! Humanity—juſtice—liberty—religion!—Where,—where are ye fled.—

"This is no exaggerated picture. It is taken from real life.—Before I conclude I ſhall take the liberty of addreſſing ſeveral claſſes of my countrymen in behalf of our brethren (for by that name may we now call them) who are in a ſtate of ſlavery among us.

"In the firſt place let MAGISTRATES both ſupreme and inferior, exert the authority they are inveſted with, in ſuppreſſing this evil. Let them diſcountenance it by their example, and ſhow a readineſs to concur in every meaſure propoſed to remedy it.

"Let LEGISLATORS reflect upon the truſt repoſed in them. Let their laws be made after the ſpirit of religion—liberty—and our moſt excellent Engliſh conſtitution. You cannot ſhow your attachment to your King or your love to your country better than by ſuppreſſing an evil which endangers the dominions of the former, and will in time deſtroy the liberty of the latter. Population, and the acceſſion of ſtrangers, in which the riches of all countries conſiſt, can only flouriſh in proportion as ſlavery is diſcouraged. Extend the privileges we enjoy, to every human creature born among us, and let not the journals of our aſſemblies be diſgraced with the records of laws, which allow excluſive privileges to men of one color in preference to another.

"Ye men of SENSE and VIRTUE———Ye ADVOCATES for American Liberty, rouſe up and eſpouſe the cauſe of humanity and general liberty. Bear a teſtimony againſt a vice which degrades human nature, and diſſolves that univerſal tie of benevolence which ſhould connect all the children of men together in one great family.——The plant of Liberty is of ſo tender a Nature, that it cannot thrive long in the neighbourhood of ſlavery. Remember the eyes of all Europe are fixed upon you, to preſerve an aſſylum for freedom in this country, after the laſt pillars of it are fallen in every other quarter of the globe.

"But chiefly—ye MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL, whoſe dominion over the principles and actions of men is ſo univerſally acknowledged and felt,—Ye who eſtimate the worth of your fellow creatures by their immortality, and therefore muſt look upon all mankind as equal,—let your zeal keep pace with your opportunities to put a ſtop to ſlavery. While you enforce the duties of "tithe and cummin," neglect not the weightier laws of juſtice and humanity. Slavery is an hydra ſin, and includes in it every violation of the precepts of the law and the goſpel. In vain will you command your flocks to offer up the incence of faith and charity, while they continue to mingle the ſweat and blood of negro ſlaves with their ſacrifices.——If the blood of Abel cried aloud for vengeance;—If, under the Jewiſh diſpenſation, cities of refuge could not ſcreen the deliberate murderer—if even manſlaughter required ſacrifices to expiate it,—and if a ſingle murder ſo ſeldom eſcapes with impunity in any civilized country, what may you not ſay againſt that trade, or thoſe manufactures—or laws, § which deſtroy the lives of ſo many thouſands of our fellow creatures every year?—If in the Old Teſtament "God ſwears by his holineſs, and by the excellency of Jacob, that the earth ſhall tremble, and every one mourn that dwelleth therein for the iniquity of thoſe who oppreſs the poor and cruſh the needy," "who buy the poor with ſilver, and the needy with a pair of ſhoes," what judgments may you not denounce upon thoſe who continue to perpetrate theſe crimes, after the more full diſcovery which God has made of the law of equity in the New Teſtament. Put them in mind of the rod which was held over them a few years ago in the Stamp and Revenue Acts. Remember that national crimes require national puniſhments, and without declaring what puniſhment awaits this evil, you may venture to aſſure them, that it cannot paſs with impunity, unleſs God ſhall ceaſe to be juſt or merciful."

§ "*If any Negro or other Slave under puniſhment by his maſter, or his order for running away, or any other crimes or miſdemeanors towards his ſaid maſter, unfortunately ſhall ſuffer in life or member, no perſon whatever ſhall be liable to any fine; but if any man ſhall of wantonneſs, or only of bloody mindedneſs, or cruel intention, wilfully kill a Negro, or other Slave of his own, he ſhall deliver into the public treaſury fifteen pounds ſterling, and not be liable to any other puniſhment, or forfeiture for the ſame.*" *Laws of Barbadoes, Act* 329.

LONDON, *October* 22.

THE Prince de Poniatowſki, on his arrival in town from making the tour of England, propoſed ſetting out on his return to Poland; but finding affairs in that kingdom ſtill in a perplexed ſituation, is determined to ſtay in England, and has fixed his reſidence at Cambridge, for which place he ſet out yeſterday.

A correſpondent ſays, "it is no wonder that a Great Perſonage is not willing to receive a viſit from a popular Alderman, in caſe he ſhould be choſen to the city chair. Let me (adds he) aſk any private gentleman whether he would be fond of a viſit from a man who had publickly, repeatedly, and with the moſt villainous falſhood, called his mother a ſtrumpet?"

Oct. 24. The late Earl of Albemarle was one of the principal favourites of the late Duke of Cumberland, who only diſtinguiſhed him for his private virtues and military knowledge. He ſerved his Royal Highneſs as Aid de Camp at the battles of Fontenoy and Culloden, and entirely through his intereſt was appointed Commander in Chief at the reduction of the Havannah.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, Aug. 29.

"The Grand Signior and the whole Divan ſeem moſt firmly determined to carry on the war againſt the Ruſſians with the greateſt vigour, as ſufficiently appears by the many preparations that are daily making for another campaign. It is thought the Sultan will command his army in perſon, the forces employed both by ſea and land will be much more conſiderable than they were laſt year. The neceſſary meaſures are likewiſe taking to be effectually prepared againſt the operations of the Ruſſian fleet. The Grand Signior has likewiſe ſignified to the Emperor of Morocco, and to all the Princes who are tributary to him on the coaſt of Barbary, to keep their naval forces in a proper condition to diſpute the entrance of the Ruſſians into the Mediterranean.

"His Sublime Highneſs has commanded the Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, inhabiting this capital, to furniſh the Janiſſaries immediately with the ſum of 650,000 piaſters towards clothing and ſupplying thoſe troops with the ſeveral neceſſaries requiſite for a march. At the ſame time his Highneſs aſſured thoſe people he ſhould exact from them no other tribute."

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Oct. 8.

"A Swiſs who had been hired before the vintage in a neighbouring province to take care of the vines, took advantage of the abſence of the huſbandman to attempt the ſeduction of his daughter; but not being able to effect this by perſuaſion, he ſatisfied his brutal appetite by force. To prevent detection, he then killed the young woman and fled. Being immediately purſued, he was overtaken, and delivered up to the juſtice of his own nation; (for the Swiſs nation, by treaty, have a ſovereign right to decide in all cauſes civil a criminal relative to their own nation in France.) He w adjudged, after trial, to the uſual puniſhment in tl like caſes, viz. to be ſawed alive in two. He was ac cordingly jamm'd in (all except his head) between two large logs of wood hollowed for that purpoſe, and in that poſture underwent the dreadful puniſhment. He was then expoſed to public view, as a warning to others whoſe paſſions are ſtronger than their reaſon."

NEWPORT, *Jan.* 4.

The weather has been very remarkably warm the month paſt, even ſo that a roſe buſh in a gentleman's garden, in this town, was obſerved laſt week to have put forth ſeveral buds, and two ſprouts near three inches long; the oldeſt perſon among us ſcarcely remembers the like.

NEW-YORK, *January* 14.

Sunday at twelve o'clock ſailed from this harbour, the ſloop Miſſiſippi, Wait Goodrich, Maſter, bound up the river Miſſiſippi, having on board (appointed by the Company of Military Adventurers) a Committee, who have orders from ſaid Company's ſtanding Committee, to explore, reconnoitre, and view, all the lands, &c. &c. &c. lately ſaid to be granted by the King and Privy Council, to Major General Lyman, and the Company of Military Adventurers—bounding weſt on the river Miſſiſippi, north on the river Yaſſou, between the latitudes of 32 and 34. The Gentlemen of the Committee who are gone to view ſaid tract of land are Col. Iſrael Putman, Capt. Roger Enos, Mr. Thaddeus Lyman, and Lieut. Rufus Putman, who on their return are to make their report to the ſtanding Committee of Military Adventurers, to be laid before ſaid Company. The ſloop is about 65 tons, a good veſſel, a prime ſailer, is well and completely rigged and manned; has two good new cables and anchors, good new ſuit of ſails, a topſail and flying Jibb; mounts 4 braſs Cohorns, 4 Pounders, and 4 Swivel Guns with ſmall arms, &c. and a good ſtore of powder and ball for defence in caſe of an attack from any ſtraggling Indians, &c. they may happen to meet up the Miſſiſippi; the ſloop has orders, or rather liberty to paſs up the Miſſiſippi, as far as the mouth of the river Yaſſou and Ohio, provided it can be done with ſafety both to the Committee and veſſel. In her way to the Miſſiſippi, ſhe is to touch at Penſacola where the Committee have orders to wait on the Governor of Weſt-Florida to know what inſtructions he has received from the Crown, concerning the Military Adventurers as aforeſaid. The ſloop Miſſiſippi was ſeen the ſame day at half paſt four o'clock P. M. ſtanding out to ſea, under a fair, pleaſant and moderate gale, about 5 leagues beyond Sandy-Hook.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 18.

On the 7th inſtant departed this life, much regretted, in the 26th year of her age, Mrs. SARAH POTTS, wife of Mr. JOSEPH POTTS, of this city. A lady, in whom the virtues of an affectionate, wife a tender mother, and ſincere friend, were characteriſtically diſtinguiſhed. Her foibles were unknown, her benevolence unconfined, her charity univerſal. In fine, her character was ſuch, from which even malevolence could not detract.—

Why ſhould frail mortals drop the tear or ſigh,
When Angels joy to welcome her on high;
Shall virtue leave in grief the earth below,
When yon bright Heav'n rejoices at the blow?

On the Sunday following her remains were interred in Friends burying-ground, attended by a great number of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of this place.

MARRIED. Mr. MORDECAI LEWIS, Merchant, to Miss HANNAH SAUNDERS. ——Mr. ADAM ZANTZINGER, Merchant, to Miss SUKEY KEPPELE.

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

THE officers and ſoldiers who ſerved under the different provinces in America during the laſt war, have very juſtly expected and long waited for a proportion of lands, as granted to thoſe who were in the immediate pay of the crown, agreeable to the King's proclamation.—From two late advertiſements in the Pennſylvania Journal of Nov. 11th and December 2d, there is reaſon to think that ſomething is in agitation in their favour.

It may perhaps be proper to mention at the ſame time, that the country deſcribed by Mr. Bullitt's advertiſement is by ſome ſuppoſed to be included in the grant or purchaſe ſoliciting by Mr. Samuel Wharton and others in England, and ſaid to be actually confirmed to them.—If ſo, Mr. Bullitt may with propriety be aſked, from whence he derives his authorty to ſurvey thoſe lands?—Indeed he ought at any rate to have been particular therein, that the officers and poor diſbanded ſoldiers might the better judge whether or not it is worth their trouble and expence to apply to him.——Should Mr. Bullitt's commiſſion be from the government of Virginia, or elſewhere, he or any other gentlemen would render a particular ſervice, to moſt of the intereſted perſons, by conveying to them thro' the channel of the public papers, what aſſurance they can have of ſufficient titles to the lands which they may locate in conſequence of his advertiſement, with the expences attendant thereon, and the proper mode of making application to him from the diſtant colonies. It would likewiſe be uſeful, to know the different proportions of officers and privates,

We are left equally in the dark with reſpect to the grant, ſaid to be obtained by General Lyman—not being informed who is to diſtribute the different proportions, what they are, nor directed where to apply for information. It is indeed ſaid, that a certain Mr. Hugh Ledlie, appeared in New-York and Philadelphia ſome weeks paſt, and collected a very conſiderable ſum of money from numbers of gentlemen in thoſe cities, who are now as ignorant of their rights as they were before they paid their money :—Therefore it ſeems incumbent on the General or Mr. Ledlie to afford every light in this matter, neceſſary for the information of thoſe concerned.

W. R.

Lancaſter, Jan. 10, 1773.

The following advertiſement of Mr. Bullitt's has appeared in the Virginia Gazette, Dec. 3, 1772.

I HEREBY give Notice that I ſhall attend, with Mr. Douglas, and ſuch other aſſiſtant ſurveyors as it may be thought neceſſary to appoint, by the 15th of April, on the Ohio, oppoſite to the mouth of the Sioto River, in order to ſurvey the lands claimed under his Majeſty's Proclamation; alſo any other claim that I may be directed to ſurvey; therefore recommend it to the officers and ſoldiers that do not perſonally attend their ſurveys to appoint agents to ſee it done, and receive their lands.

THOMAS BULLITT, Surveyor.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Sally,	A. Hunter,	Honduras.

CLEARED.

Ship Peggy,	E. Yorke,	Liſbon,
Sch. Happ, Return,	T. Boyle,	Liſbon.

OUTWARDS.

Sch. Rebecca,	J. Holden,	Virginia,
Sch. Mol. & Fan.	S. Crawford,	Grenades,
Snow Britannia,	R. Eyres,	Dublin,
Schooner Fanny,	W. Cannon,	North-Carolina,
Ship Albany,	L. Martin,	Africa,
Sloop Kitty,	G. Catton,	Antigua,
Schooner Nancy,	T. Genn,	North-Carolina,
Sloop Peggy.	S. Walker,	Hiſpaniola,
Ship Q. of Portug.	J. Caſtle,	Liſbon,
Sloop Friendſhip,	P. Treby,	Rhode-Iſland,
Brig Boſcawen,	G. Marſhall,	Londonderry.
Ship Boyne,	S. Cunningham,	Jamaica,
Brig Kitty,	P. Lacy,	Jamaica.

VENDUE AT JOHN HART'S TO-MORROW.

January 18, 1773.

THIS AFTERNOON,
AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT
FULLER AND FISHER'S
VENDUE,

The upper end of SECOND-STREET, will begin the ſale of a large aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Among which are, a parcel of choice

POPLINS.

Alſo, a few barrels of COFFEE, and a parcel of TANNED LEATHER.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A SMART, active WHITE or NEGRO BOY, about fifteen or ſixteen years of age, for which a good price will be given: His employment will be principally to wait on table and go on errands. Enquire of the printer.

NOT ACTED THESE SIX YEARS.
BY AUTHORITY.

By the AMERICAN COMPANY, at the Theatre in Southwark, this preſent EVENING,

Will be revived, A COMEDY written by SIR RICHARD STEEL, call'd the

CONSCIOUS LOVERS.

Young Bevil by Mr. HALLAM,
Mr. Sealand by Mr. DOUGLASS,
Sir John Bevil by Mr. GOODMAN,
Myrtle by Mr. WALL,
Cimberton by Mr. BYERLEY,
Humphrey by Mr. PARKER,
Daniel by Mr. ROBERTS,
Tom by Mr. MORRIS,
Phillis by Miſs STORER,
Mrs. Sealand by Mrs. HARMAN,
Iſabella by Mrs. DOUGLASS,
Lucinda by Miſs RICHARDSON,
Indiana by Mrs. MORRIS.

In Act II. SINGING by Mr. WOOLLS.

After the PLAY, a COMIC DANCE by MONSIEUR FRANCIS, from the THEATRE in AMSTERDAM.

To which will be added,

LOVE A-LA-MODE.

Sir Callaghan O'Brallaghan (with Songs) by Mr. HENRY,
Sir Archy Macſarcaſm by Mr. DOUGLASS,
Squire Groom by Mr. WALL,
Beau Mordecai by Mr. MORRIS,
Sir Theodore by Mr. PARKER,
The Lady by Miſs RICHARDSON.

TICKETS, without which no perſon can be admitted, are ſold at the bar of the Coffee-houſe. Boxes, 7s. 6d. Pit, 5s. Gallery, 3s.

*** To be SOLD, the Indenture of a Servant Woman, with a good Breaſt of Milk, who has near five years to ſerve. Enquire at Mr. BELL's, in Lombard-Street.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT,

To me directed, will be expoſed to SALE, on FRIDAY the 30th of January inſtant, at five o'clock in the evening, at the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE,

A CERTAIN three ſtory brick MESSUAGE or TENEMENT and LOT or PIECE of GROUND, ſituate on the north ſide of High-ſtreet in the city of Philadelphia, beginning at a houſe and lot late of Thomas Nixon, deceaſed, thence extending eaſtward along the ſaid High-ſtreet fourteen feet nine inches and a half to an alley two feet and a half wide, thence extending northward along the ſaid alley thirty feet one inch, thence by ground now or late of John Coxe about north-eaſt ſix feet ſix inches, thence extending northward four feet four inches, thence extending by ground late of Thomas Nixon, deceaſed, weſtward nineteen feet, thence extending ſouthward along the ſaid ground late of the ſaid Thomas Nixon, deceaſed, thirty-nine feet to the place of beginning; late the eſtate of RICHARD MORRIS, deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

December 26, 1772.

BY virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale on the ſixth day of March next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, at the houſe of Thomas Champin, in the townſhip of Great Egg Harbour, the following valuable tracts of land and marſh; 1450 acres of land and ſwamp on South River, on which is a mill ſeat ſaid to be claimed by Iſrael Pemberton; 95 acres of pine land, on Miry Run; 200 acres of ſalt marſh, between Tuckehow and Middle River, ſaid to be the third part of 600 acres; and 50 acres of land and marſh, on a place called Garrit's Iſland, be all the ſeveral tracts more or leſs; late the property of JOSEPH SOMERS, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution at the ſuit of SAMUEL RISLEY, Eſq; by

THOMAS DENNY, Sheriff.

LOST,

Laſt Friday evening, at the State-houſe, in the crowd,

A RED MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, with ſteel claſps, containing four eight dollar bills, two two dollar bills, and other money, with ten lottery tickets in St. Paul's church lottery, a few letters, and other papers of no conſequence but to the owner. Any perſon finding the ſame, and bringing it to the printer hereof, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY country bred NEGRO LAD, about nineteen years of age, who is well acquainted with all kinds of country work. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid negro, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber in Penn-ſtreet, a few doors below Meſſrs. Willing and Morris's ſtore.

THOMAS CUTHBERT.

Philadelphia, January 12, 1773.

THE partnerſhip of MANY AND FISS being diſſolved on the 8th inſtant, all who are indebted to ſaid partnerſhip, and thoſe who have any demands, are deſired to call on J. FISS.

JOHN REED begs leave to return his thanks to thoſe gentlemen who have ſubſcribed toward the publication of his MAP of the CITY and LIBERTIES of PHILADELPHIA; and at the ſame time has the pleaſure to inform them, that the plates are now cutting by James Smither, in Strawberry Alley, are in great forwardneſs, and will be finiſhed as ſoon as poſſible.

Subſcriptions are taken in by the following gentlemen, viz. John Biddle, Henry Keppele, jun. Peter Dehaven, and Peter Thomſon, of the city, Jeremiah Baker, and William Pearſon, of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia; Benjamin Jacobs, in Philadelphia county; George Gray, Eſq; at the Lower Ferry, and Caleb Parry, at the Upper Ferry, on Schuylkill; John Jacobs, Eſq; Humphrey Marſhall, Nathaniel Pennock, Perſifor Frazor, and Archibald Dick, in Cheſter county; and by John Dunlap.

Thoſe who have not already paid in their firſt ſubſcription money, are requeſted to ſend it without delay.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

WHEREAS an advertiſement appeared in this paper of the 16th of laſt November, that HENRY THOMSON had then ran away from the ſubſcriber, and took with him ſeven pounds of his maſter's money: The reward of FORTY SHILLINGS was then offered to have him apprehended; but he having been taken and reſtored to his buſineſs, did, on the night of the 12th inſtant (January) break out of his maſter's houſe, and feloniouſly take with him ſeveral articles of value: He had on a grey ſhort coat pieced in the ſides and elbows, one brown jacket, one crimſon ditto, two hats, one an Iriſh Caroline, and the other a new wool hat. He is a likely lad, and was bred a weaver, but works well at the coach-making buſineſs which he may aſſume, or probably the carpenters trade. His brother SAMUEL THOMSON, who is alſo a weaver, I apprehend is in conjunction with him. He has ſhort brown curled hair, which ſcarce covers his head. Whoever apprehends the ſaid HENRY, and brings him to me, ſhall have the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by

BRENT SPENCER, coach and chair-maker, living near Germantown.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from Greenwich Point, about the 27th day of December laſt, a black HORSE, about fourteen hands high, with a large ſtar, ſwitch tail which he carries low, trots and gallops, and is ſlack of courage; three years old: If ſtolen, the above reward ſhall be paid for the horſe on conviction of the thief, or THREE DOLLARS for the horſe, and no queſtions aſked, paid by WILLIAM CARSON, at the Harp and Crown in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber at Newark.

WILLIAM CARSON.

JUST OPENED and to be SOLD, wholeſale and retail, by

ADAM ZANTZINGER,

At his ſtore the ſouth weſt corner of Market and Fourth-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

A NEAT aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, &c. too tedious to mention: Thoſe perſons who will favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on being ſerved on the loweſt and moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Proprietors of the GLASS WORKS near this city, having compleated the ſame, HEREBY INFORM, that they are now ready to receive and execute ORDERS for any kinds or quantities of WHITE or GREEN GLASS, in which they doubt not but they ſhall be able to render ſatisfaction both as to PRICE and QUALITY, particularly in WINDOW GLASS, which they will engage to ſell as good, and cheaper, than that imported from Great-Britain.

Orders are received at John Elliott's in Walnut-ſtreet, John Elliott, junior's, in Market-ſtreet, and by Iſaac Gray in Cheſnut-ſtreet, at each of whoſe houſes their glaſs is ſold: And as they have already experienced an inconvenience from the great reſort of people to the works, they find it neceſſary to admit none but purchaſers to the value of five ſhillings each.

N. B. Two perſons who underſtand blowing of glaſs, may have good encouragement by applying as above.

RUN AWAY, on the 12th inſtant (January) from the ſubſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet near the New-Market, a ſervant man named JOHN BARKLEY, a Yorkſhireman, by trade a ſtone-ſawer, about five feet ſix inches high, of a dark complexion, appears to be old and has a down look, dark brown hair, ſtoops in his walk, takes a great deal of ſnuff, is much given to drink, and can neither read nor write; he is ſuppoſed to have gone in the Wilmington ſtage towards Maryland or Virginia; had on when he went away, a gray coating ſurtout with buttons of the ſame colour, about half worn; a ſtopped hat; a new white ſhirt, white trowſers, ſpeckled ſtockings, braſs buckles in his ſhoes; he took with him a white wallet. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS reward if in the province, and FOUR DOLLARS if out of the province.

PETER BIGGS.

Salem, New-Jerſey, January 10, 1773.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, about the 15th of July laſt, an indented Iriſh ſervant man, named MICHAEL WHEALON, but has changed his name to WILLIAM YOUNG; he has been working in Newcaſtle county, near Saint Georges, and left that about two months ago and ſaid he was going down to Maryland to work; he is about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, of a pale complexion, a little pock marked, a down look, has light ſandy hair, ſtoops a good deal in his walk, talks much on the brogue, is fond of liquor, and is very impudent when drunk or ſober; he took with him a blue cloth ſailor's jacket, a pair of blue pluſh breeches, white thread ſtockings, a red and white narrow ſtriped linen jacket without ſleeves, made very long waiſted, a red ſhort cloth jacket, the fore parts of which is very fine and the back is Bath coating; he had got a few yards of white linen at St. Georges, in pay for his work, which it is likely he will offer for ſale; his other cloaths uncertain: He has been at Newfoundland, and ſays he intends going there next ſpring, and is very apt to talk of it. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home FOUR POUNDS, from

CURTIS TRENCHARD.

Cumberland County, Weſt New Jerſey, Jan. 7, 1773.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from Cumberland county, in the province of Weſt New-Jerſey, on the 6th inſtant, at night, two ſervant men; one an Iriſhman, came with Capt. James Curtis from Waterford, a year ago from laſt ſummer; about twenty-four years of age, five feet ſix inches high; his name is JAMES KEEFE, talks good Engliſh, but ſays he can neither read nor write; had on when he went away, a large home-made flannel jacket, of a lightiſh colour, with the under part of the ſleeves ſewed up all the way, an under jacket of blue and white ſtriped home-made flannel, with ſtamped pewter buttons, good new buckſkin breeches, grey ſtockings, good ſhoes, a ſtrong pair of braſs buckles, one of the rims of which has been braiſed near the corner, which makes it leſs than elſewhere, a ſtriped flannel ſhirt, and a good home-ſpun linen ditto, old blue trowſers, old green jacket, and a new felt hat. The other named JACOB WARRINTON, born in Pennſylvania, about five feet five inches high, well built, brown hair, no beard, and about twenty-two years of age; had on and took with him when he went away, a half-worn caſtor hat, black neckcloth, chocolate coloured cloth coat, one red flannel, one Bengal Holland, and one light coloured patched cloth waiſtcoat, ſnuff coloured velvet breeches, one fine, one home-ſpun linen, and one check ſhirt, a pair of half-worn blue trowſers, two pair of fulled ſtockings, two pair of worſted ditto, a new pair of double ſoaled ſhoes, and pinchbeck carved buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants and ſecures them, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or FIVE POUNDS for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by us

EPHRAIM SHEPHERD,
and DANIEL MULFORD.

THOMAS HALE,
CARPENTER,

In Walnut-ſtreet, facing the State-houſe Gate,

CONTINUES to hang BELLS through all the apartments of houſes, in the moſt neat and laſting manner.

Philadelphia, January 5, 1773.

THE partnerſhip of DANIEL AND GEORGE RUNDLE, being diſſolved on the 31ſt of December laſt (buſineſs calling the latter to the Weſt-Indies) all who are indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, and thoſe who have any demands, are deſired to call and ſettle with the ſubſcriber.

DANIEL RUNDLE.

Said DANIEL RUNDLE has now for ſale, at his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, eight doors above Market-ſtreet, Jamaica ſpirit, Weſt-India and Philadelphia rum, molaſſes, Madeira and Malaga wines, lamp and tanners oil, blubber, Barcelona handkerchiefs of various colours, Boſton ſhoes, ſole leather, cocoa, &c.

To be SOLD, or EXCHANGED for LAND near this city,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION in Loudoun county, Virginia, containing 306 acres; eight miles from Leeſburg and ſixteen from Frederick-town in Maryland. For particulars apply to the printer hereof.

A LAWYER in the city of Philadelphia, many months ago lent the fourth volume of BLACKSTONE's COMMENTARIES, London edition, to ſome gentleman whoſe name he hath forgot. The borrower of ſaid volume is requeſted to return it as ſoon as poſſible to ROBERT BELL, Bookſeller, at the late Union Library in Third-ſtreet. There is reaſon to ſurmiſe the ſaid fourth volume hath been lent to ſeveral perſons ſince it left the proprietor's library. All the world aſſert it is a pity that generoſity ſhould ſuffer; therefore it is hoped, even the ſecond, third or fourth borrower poſſeſſeth integrity enough to give intelligence as above.

N. B. Sometime in February the FOURTH VOLUME of the AMERICAN EDITION of BLACKSTONE's COMMENTARIES ON THE LAWS OF ENGLAND, will be ready for the ſubſcribers.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on Monday night, the 28th of December, 1772, the gaol of the county of Glouceſter was broke open, and the following perſons, being committed for divers felonies, made their eſcape, viz. DANIEL BRIANT, of a dark complexion, about five feet five or ſix inches high; had on when he eſcaped, a half worn white cloth coat, and a blue jacket: He is very apt to drink.

PETER WOODFORD, a ſlim, ſimple looking, drunken, tobacco-chewing, lying fellow, eaſily diſcovered by his converſation; had on a white or light coloured coat and jacket, and a pair of old leather breeches; about five feet eight inches high.

JOHN BRITAIN, dreſſed in a coattee or ſhort coat, with ſmall cuffs, and a pair of white trowſers, without any jacket; about five feet ten inches high. They have all black hair.

Whoever will apprehend theſe three villains, ſo that they be brought to the gaol aforeſaid, ſhall receive the ſum of FORTY SHILLINGS for each man; and it is hoped a regard to juſtice will be ſufficient to induce every perſon to try to apprehend three ſuch atrocious offenders. The reward to be paid by

THOMAS DENNY, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY, ſtout, hearty young ſervant man's TIME, about eighteen years of age, who has about three years and nine months to ſerve, and is fit for either town or country buſineſs. For further particulars enquire of the printer hereof.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

CANDID REMARKS
ON
DR. WITHERSPOON's ADDRESS
To the INHABITANTS of JAMAICA,
And the other WEST-INDIA ISLANDS, &c.

In a LETTER to thoſe GENTLEMEN.

Quis novus hic noſtris, ſucceſſit ſedibus hoſpes?
Quem ſeſe ore ferens! VIRGIL.

THIS AFTERNOON will be publiſhed and ſold by

HENRY MILLER,

PRINTER, in RACE-STREET, (in One Sheet)

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the Honourable HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of this province, from Monday, January 4, to Saturday, January 9.

JUST PUBLISHED, price 1s. 3d. and to be ſold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet, Mr. JAMES HUMPHREYS, at the corner of Black-horſe alley in Front-ſtreet, Mr. ROBERT BELL, at the late Union Library in Third-ſtreet, Mr. WILLIAM WOODHOUSE in Front-ſtreet, near Cheſnut-ſtreet, and the other Book-ſellers,

THE
CONQUEST OF CANADA,
OR THE
SIEGE OF QUEBEC:
An HISTORICAL TRAGEDY of Five Acts.

BY GEORGE COCKINGS,
AUTHOR of WAR, an HEROIC POEM.

KENSINGTON, *near Philadelphia, in Pennſylvania, November 22d,* 1772.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.
STOLEN,

OUT of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on Saturday night, the 21ſt inſt. a very likely BAY GELDING, full fifteen hands and an inch high, three years old laſt Spring, has a long tail, which may be made ſhort, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, round noſe, ſome white on one of his hind feet, has a ſmall ſcar on one of his buttocks near the tail, ſuppoſed to be made by the horn of a cow, and may be eaſily diſcovered. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have Five Pounds, and for the thief Five Pounds more, paid by me,

WILLIAM PEARSON.

N. B. Said horſe is about half blooded, and has no other gaits than walk, trot, and gallop.

TO BE SOLD,

A MERCHANT MILL in Potts-Town, on an extraordinary ſtream of water, 37 miles from Philadelphia, on the great Manatawny Road: There are few mills better ſituated either for wheat or an eaſy conveyance of flour to market down the river Schuylkill, generally from February till May in the ſpring, and frequently in the ſummer and fall. The mill is large and built of ſtone, has two water wheels and three pair of ſtones, one pair of burrs, one pair of Cologne, and one pair of country ſtones; is capable of making 4000 barrels of flour yearly, beſides country work, which is conſiderable. There are about ten acres of land, ſix of which are meadow, a good ſaw-mill, coopers ſhop, and ſtables, belonging to the premiſes. The purchaſer, on paying one half of the purchaſe money down, may have time for the remainder, paying intereſt and giving ſecurity. For further information apply to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia.

DAVID POTTS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AITKEN's
GENERAL AMERICAN
REGISTER,
AND THE
GENTLEMAN's AND TRADESMAN's
COMPLETE
ANNUAL ACCOUNT BOOK,
AND
CALENDAR,
FOR THE POCKET OR DESK;
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1773.

CONTENTS AS FOLLOW, VIZ.

Of the ANNUAL ACCOMPT BOOK *and* CALENDAR.

FIFTY-TWO double pages ruled, for entering the receipts and payments of money; ſpaces for daily memorandums; the age, place, riſing, ſetting, ſouthing, full and change of the moon and place of her nodes; the ſun's riſing and ſetting; aſpects of the planets; riſing and ſetting of the ſtars; immerſions and emerſions of Jupiter's ſatellites; remarkable days, general tide table for America, &c.

Of the GENERAL AMERICAN REGISTER.

A table of the Kings and Queens of England.
Geneological liſt of the royal family of Great-Britain.
The number of peers, peereſſes in their own right, archbiſhops and biſhops in England, Scotland and Ireland.
Kings of Scotland and the time they began to reign.
Lord lieutenants of Ireland ſince the union.
His majeſty's conſuls abroad for the protection of trade.
Births, marriages and iſſue of the ſovereign princes of Europe.
A conciſe chronological account of events in America from the firſt diſcovery thereof.
General and civil eſtabliſhment of North-America.
Eſtabliſhment of the cuſtoms for the continent, the Bermuda and Bahama Iſlands.
The ſtaff of the army, general poſt-office.
Rank of the navy and army.
His Majeſty's order concerning the power of the civil governors over his forces in America.
Rules for determining the *rank* and *precedence* to be obſerved between the officers of the army and the civil governors, &c.
Public officers, &c. in Pennſylvania, New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, Maryland, New-Jerſey, New-York, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, Maſſachuſetts Bay, New-Hampſhire, Nova Scotia, New-Foundland, Saint John's Iſland, Canada, Virginia, North-Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Eaſt-Florida, Weſt-Florida.

Printed for, and ſold by R. AITKEN, Bookſeller, oppoſite the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE, Front-ſtreet.

JOSHUA BROOK,

JUST arrived from England, with a neat aſſortment of coarſe and fine FOREST CLOTHS, dreſſed and ſhaged, all of his own manufacture, which he is opening at the houſe of Mr. William Savery, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, and will ſell to any merchant, or ſhop-keeper in the city or country, lower than they can import them, as he returns to England immediately, and wants to diſpoſe of them before he ſails. Alſo a neat aſſortment of CUTLERY, for caſh or ſhort credit.

HUGH AND GEORGE ROBERTS,

IMPORT immediately from the Manufacturers, and have for ſale at their WARE-HOUSE, the corner of GRINDSTONE ALLEY, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

IRONMONGERY AND BRASS WARES,

In their moſt extenſive BRANCHES.

Alſo, a large Aſſortment of COPPER WARE, INDIA-METAL WARE, JAPAN'D WARE, and CUTLERY.—Joiners and carpenters planes, ſteel, lead, ſhot, glue, Turkey oil ſtones, grindſtones, &c.

The Ironmongery, Braſs and the other Wares, at the ſaid Ware-houſe, conſiſt of ſo great a variety of ſizes, patterns and workmanſhip, that, to particularize the articles in an advertiſement, would be too extenſive for publication in a news-paper.

Juſt imported in the Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Sparks from London, in the Polly and Hannah from Hull, and in the laſt veſſels from Liverpool and Briſtol, and to be ſold by

RANDLE MITCHELL,

At his Store in Water-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, on the loweſt terms, for caſh, ſhort or long credit, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers,

A General Aſſortment of FALL GOODS; in which are, Coarſe Woollens and Blankets of all kinds, coarſe and middling Broadcloths, Stuffs, Hoſiery, Haberdaſhery, Cutlery, Nails, Steel, Shot and Gunpowder, Frying-pans, Pewter, Window-glaſs, Madder, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Pepper, &c.

Philadelphia, December 9, 1772.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY yeſterday, with an intent to defraud his creditors, one SOLOMON LEVI, a JEW, about thirty years of age, five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, ſhort dark hair, and ruddy complexion: Had on when he went away, a London brown ſuit of cloaths, which he may change, having plenty of good cloaths. He is a forward impudent-looking fellow, and pretends to be a jeweller by trade. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid LEVI, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, by applying to

JOHN HAUCK,
In Loxley's alley, Arch-ſtreet.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

Cumberland County, Weſt New-Jerſey, Dec. 10, 1772.

THE PROPRIETOR of the Old Stage, kept by the ſubſcriber, takes this method of informing the public, (in hopes not to diſoblige his cuſtomers) that grain being at ſuch a high price, lays him under the neceſſity of raiſing the fare on paſſengers going to and from Philadelphia; therefore from the firſt day of January next, a paſſenger muſt pay ſix ſhillings and ſix-pence to and from Bridge-town, and five ſhillings and nine pence from Kingſton, where orders and paſſengers will be taken in by —— Sayre, Eſq. The ſtage-waggon ſets off from Azel Peirſon's, in Bridge-town, as uſual, and proceeds to Cooper's Ferry.

He has found it neceſſary, by long experience, to croſs from the Old Ferry on Wedneſday evening, and not on Thurſday morning as uſual; and the waggon will be ready to ſet off from William Cooper's at five o'clock. Orders will be taken in by JOHN HEIDER, at the Old Ferry, and all commands punctually obeyed, by

The Publick's humble ſervant,
DANIEL STRETCH.

JUST PUBLISHED,
The SECOND EDITION of
THE
ŒCONOMY OF LOVE:
A POETICAL ESSAY, by DR. ARMSTRONG.

To be ſold by Mr. William Laplain, in Market-ſtreet, Mr. Thomas Magee, in Second-ſtreet, and William Mentz, in Sterling Alley.

LIKEWISE juſt publiſhed, price Four-pence,
THE
MIRACULOUS POWER OF CLOATHS;
OR, THE
DIGNITY OF THE TAYLORS.
Being an Eſſay on the words CLOATHS MAKE MAN.
To be had at the above places.

THE LAWS AND VOTES,
Of the LAST SESSION of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of NEW-JERSEY,
Are JUST PUBLISHED and to be SOLD by

ISAAC COLLINS,
At his Printing office in BURLINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subſcriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER. No. 65.

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

By giving the following a place in your paper, you will oblige your very humble servant,

F. A.

Sævior armis luxuria incubuit. JUV.

HARD is the fate of that man who allows his soul to be enervated by luxury: still harder is the fate of that nation where it reigns triumphant. No vice can boast such mighty and such general conquests as it hath won. By it was imperial Rome, that vanquished all the world, subdued: Greece fell a prey to its ravages; and the Assyrian and Persian empires were perverted by it alone. These are its atchievements in a national sense. When we come to examine them in a personal, we will find, that the indulgence of this vice in individuals, is as certain a presage of the ruin of the personal as of the political constitution. Allow me then to trace this vice from its origin; to mark the gradual progress of a nation from simplicity and courage to luxury and effeminacy: and to delineate its votaries in such colours, as may make them justly ashamed of the deity they worship.

In the infancy of commonwealths, the people, having no superfluities within themselves, and little intercourse with their neighbours, lived a sober and frugal life: they had not the means of gratifying their inordinate passions; and they had no private interests to pursue. The love of glory and their country ingrossed all their soul: their interest was the same with that of the commonwealth; and her glory reflected a small portion of its rays on each individual.

While things remained in this situation, and while they imported from their neighbours neither vicious customs, nor the means of gratifying them, the commonwealth arose to its highest pitch of glory and grandeur; but now being arrived at the summit of their wishes, having neither enemies to fear from abroad, nor civil commotions to disturb them at home, they naturally fell into all the dangers of a supine indolence and heedless security.—Peace is favourable to the growth of luxury.

Having learned, in their conquests, the false refinements of delicacy, and having, by plunder and rapine, amassed money sufficient to enable them to support the same giddy dissipation as had proved fatal to their enemies, whom they had so lately conquered, they boldly plunge into the circle of voluptuousness; nor do they stop their career till they have drawn within their vortex all who are so unhappy as to be within the sphere of their influence. Commerce lends its aid to supply them with foreign dainties; and the soil of their own country is tortured to produce native luxurious commodities. Thus luxury proceeds from one to another; and the baneful contagion spreads at last to the very dregs of the people. They endeavour to imitate those of a middle rank. Those in their turn affect the airs and importance of a man of quality; while he, spurred on by emulation, endeavours not only to outdo, in pomp and splendor, those who assume his rank of life, but likewise to shine with kingly magnificence. Every one endeavours to live above his condition; SOME FOR OSTENTATION, AND TO MAKE A SHEW OF THEIR WEALTH; OTHERS THROUGH A MISTAKEN SHAME, AND TO CLOKE THEIR POVERTY. Thus the distinction of ranks in society are thrown down: Riches are looked upon as the only support to the highest enjoyments, to obtain which all the methods of chicanry, rapine and extortion are exercised. The votaries of virtue are content to pay their adorations in silence to that amiable deity, without daring to avow their sentiments in public. At last every thing grows venal and corrupt. The very liberty of their country is bartered for gold. Some of their neighbours take advantage of this general corruption; and being more powerful, and more virtuous than they, subdue the country by force, as its effeminated inhabitants are no longer able to defend it, or (which is a more certain method) bribe the venal governors. This is the fatal circle which most of the kingdoms that have flourished, and are now subverted, have run.

To an impartial observer it will appear, that the existence of kingdoms, and of human bodies, are much the same. They have their youth, manhood, and old age in common: The only difference we can perceive is, that the human body may be cut off by a variety of distempers, while luxury is the only distemper that ever occasioned the death of a body politic.

These are consequences of luxury in a national sense: it now only remains to consider its effects in a personal; in which light we will find them fraught with consequences full as dreadful.

Mankind, in the early ages of the world, before the formation of societies, instead of gratifying their appetites after the modern way, contented themselves with supplying the bare wants of nature. Their food was the fruits of trees, and the roots of herbs, in the condition the earth produced them. The limpid stream furnished them with drink, and the skins of wild beasts supplied them with a covering from the inclemency of the air. During the time this way of living continued, they enjoyed long and healthy lives; but, when mutual convenience, and that expensive social principle, which is inherent in the breast of man, had drawn them together into communities, the vicious and the indolent made it their only business to contrive gratifications for their sensual appetites. They racked their brains to invent new modes of cookery, and became skilled in all the arts of gormandizing: they instilled the same principle into others. Those who were so weak, or so foolish, as to adapt their maxims, found their error when it was too late. After the ruin of their fortune and constitution, they were obliged to drag out the remains of a miserable life, tormented with gouts, and all the excruciating pains which are the concomitants of this vice.—Mr. Addison, in the Spectator, No. 195, has a very good remark upon this subject.—"When (says he) I behold a fashionable table, set out in all "its magnificence, I fancy that I see gouts and dropsies, "fevers and lethargies, with innumerable other dis"tempers, lying in ambuscade among the dishes." This vice is, of all others, the most pernicious to society. Some affect only the immediate perpetrators; but this descends to posterity: and the certain consequence of a father's indulging himself in luxury is, that the son shall feel all the distempers which put a premature period to the father's existence. If the son has so much strength as to propagate his species, the offspring will be a puny race of beings, who will be arrived at old age, before others who were begot by healthy parents, shall have attained their prime.

A HIGHLANDMAN'S ADDRESS *to his* BROCHAN-DISH.

HAIL! charming goblet! 'tis to thee I owe
The greatest blessings which we mortals know;
By thy benign and salutary pow'rs
Refresh'd, I slumber thro' life's fleeting hours.
Health! greatest bliss! thou liberally bestows,
Which in abundance, from thy bounty flows.
Amidst the rich collations of the great,
Disorders thick in ambuscade await,
And fat repasts contriv'd the guest to please,
Are fraught with ills, and pregnant with disease.
Let not that pleasure then, indulgence find,
Which leaves a sting antl galling smart behind;
No dangers such as these at all abides
At cleanly meals, where temperance presides.
What's good for man is readily supply'd,
And nature's calls are easy satisfy'd.
Let lightsome food my humble table grace,
And thou, my goblet, keep the highest place,
Whose choice contents, whose wholesome virtues bring
Strength to my nerves, and give my limbs a spring.
In thee I shun, in thee securely fly
The dire effects of beastly gluttony;
Nor would I change what health and vigour bring
For lordly feasts and banquets of a king.

HUMILIS.

INOCULATION.

THE dreadful havock which the SMALL POX daily maketh by accidental infection, is so severly felt by thousands of families, who have often been bereaved of all their growing hopes, through the rage of this malignant distemper, that every attempt to elude so great a danger merits encouragement from all the friends of the human race. The great success attending inoculation hath been so effectually demonstrated, that the most respectable personages in Europe have been the subjects, and are now the avowed patrons of it. Gentlemen of eminence in physick in the different cities in America where inoculation is tolerated, have provided houses for the reception of inoculated patients, and have met with great encouragement and success. For this salutary service to society, Dr. GLENTWORTH hath also provided a convenient house in the city of Philadelphia, with a tender skillful matron to superintend it. Those who chuse to accommodate themselves with lodgings will be attended with the same assiduity as those in the house for inoculation.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOSHUA CRESSON,
In Market-street, five doors below Hall and Sellers's Printing-Office,

FRESH RAISINS in kegs, choice INDIGO, green and bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, and Ginger, loaf, lump and muscovado Sugar, Madder, ground Redwood, Braziletto, Fustick, Allum, Copperas, Brimstone, &c. &c.

JUST IMPORTED and to be SOLD by
DAVID BEVERIDGE,
At his store on the Bird-in-Hand wharf,
DRY HYDES AND JAMAICA SUGARS.

WANTED,
A BOY of about twelve or fourteen years of age, as an apprentice to the Paper-making business. Enquire of the printer hereof.

THE MANAGERS of the Pettie's-Island CASH LOTTERY for the encouragement of the American Steel Manufacture, beg leave to acquaint the public, that the said lottery will actually commence drawing on Monday the 25th instant (January) and as there is a considerable sum due, from persons who have purchased tickets, they earnestly request that such persons will pay the same before the day of drawing, without which it cannot be expected the managers can discharge the fortunate tickets, with that punctuality wished for, or by the scheme required.

The managers by giving this notice, hopes to prevent any reflections on their characters, which the neglect of paying for the tickets bought, might otherwise occasion.

There are a few tickets on hand, which will be disposed of by the managers at any time before the drawing, for cash only.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
A native of this city, where he was regularly bred to the business of HOUSE CARPENTRY,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that having lately returned from London, where he has for some time studied ARCHITECTURE in its various branches, he proposes carrying on the business of House Carpentry in the most useful and ornamental manner, as is now executed in the city of London, and most parts of England; and humbly hopes, from his practice and experience, to give the highest satisfaction to such as shall be pleased to employ him, in a new, bold, light and elegant taste, which has been lately introduced by the great architect of the Adelphi Buildings at Durham Yard; and which is now universally practised all over Britain. He also fits up shop-fronts in the nicest manner, from the plainest and most simple to the most elegant and tasty, according to original plans taken in London. Such gentlemen as choose to favour him with their business may depend on having it well executed in any taste they shall fancy, in the faithfullest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

Enquire for said WILLIAMS at Mr. John David's, Goldsmith, near the Drawbridge.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Ridley township, Chester county, on the 18th of October last, a small HEIFER, without mark. The owner on proving his property and paying charges, may have her again.

HUGH KERNS.

JAMES RONEY,
SHOEMAKER,

TAKES this method of informing the public, and his friends in particular, that he has removed from his late dwelling in Front-street, into Walnut-street between Front and Second-streets, where he hopes for the continuance of his former customers, which will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble servant,

JAMES RONEY.

IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADLERY, and BRASS WARES, to be sold wholesale and retail, very low for cash or short credit, by

MARY EDDY,

At her Ironmongery Store the west side of Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, and opposite Black-horse alley, Philadelphia; who hath imported in the last vessels from London, Bristol, &c.

A VERY large and general assortment, consisting of a most extensive variety of patterns and workmanship, which, as she receives many of them directly from the manufactories, she is enabled to serve the public on very reasonable terms, and is determined to do it with the utmost care and punctuality. She likewise hath a few crates of well assorted Glass Ware and Earthen Ware, which she will sell at near prime cost, as she proposes declining that branch of business.

LATELY IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

The second door above the London Coffee-house, in Market-street,

A large and neat assortment of PICTURES and DRAWING BOOKS: Among this collection are the following—

THE seasons, an original after Rosalba, in pear-tree, beautifully painted, peace and plenty finely coloured and beautifully ornamented, elegant characteristical pieces in green and gold frames, viz. Flora, the letter-woman, the oyster-woman, the bathing beauty, Miss Yates in the character of Electra, the lady's maid soaping linen, Joseph and Potiphar's wife, Venus blinding Cupid, by Strange, George Whitefield, landscapes, views of capital cities, scriptural pieces, sea pieces, whale fisheries, and a great number of fancy pieces painted on glass and in fine gold frames, &c. &c. sets of the sundry dock-yards with the men of war in them, beautifully ornamented, sets of the twelve monthly flowers in beautiful frames, the passions of the soul as they are expressed in the human countenance, by Lebrun, with a variety of the most elegant engravings by the greatest artists in Rome and London, general Atlas, containing thirty-six new maps, by Palairet and others, in one large book, Le Clerc's principle of drawing improved, with a large assortment of other drawings, a great variety of copper-plate copy books, from the earliest attempts to the compleating of the most accomplished penman, Dury's forty-five maps, beautifully coloured and bound in a proper size for gentlemen's pockets, Albins birds beautifully coloured, in volumes, with their explanations, geographical playing cards, and playing cards of ancient history, lately invented for the instructive entertainment of young gentlemen and ladies, by an eminent clergyman in London, also message and playing cards, and a journey through Europe, or the play of geography, invented by Dr. Nugent.

Said BROOKS has also for sale, a beautiful diamond ring, a fine silver plated tea-urn, leather jacks lined with solid silver, gold scales regulated at the bank, silver and silver plated shoe and knee-buckles, elegant stone and paste buckles for ladies, newest fashion gilt buckles for gentlemen and ladies, gold, gilt, stone and pinchbeck stock-buckles, gold ear-rings, gold and garnet broaches, plain gold rings and gold hoop rings with real garnets, gold enamelled sleeve buttons, gold stone buttons, a variety of other buttons, a silver tea-pot and cream-pot, a beautiful assortment of ear-rings set round with marquisites in pearl, silver thimbles and silver broaches, stone buckles for children, silver plated bottle-stands and other sorts, silver and gilt watch seals, gold seals, the new fashion tea-tongs, fine set combs, and a great assortment of hair-pins, best pencils, ladies lockets, dressing boxes, elegant gold bracelets set with garnets, tooth-pick cases, pencil cases, best London-made penknives and scissars, cases of razors and shaving boxes, engines that any person can make a good writing pen with as quck as shut their hands, tambore needles, ladies crasses, the celebrated jubilee knives and forks, knives and forks for Captains of vessels, a very fine assortment of pocket-books from 2s. to 4l. 10s. each, a variety of memorandum books, patent asses skin to be cut to any size for pocket-books, the Queen's rappee snuff, Hardham's snuff, No. 37, Irish high-toast ditto, kite-foot tobacco, the newest fashion tobacco-boxes, silver plated ditto, steel ditto, leather, paper and enamelled snuff-boxes, shoe and knee chafes for buckle-makers, silver, ivory, white and green table, carving and desart knives and forks, in and out of cases, real and sham-buck handled knives and forks, table balls, key hooks, rolls of wax candles, temple spectacles, brass and plated candlesticks, plate warmers, a fine assortment of japanned wares, a variety of new musick for almost every kind of instrument, instructions for almost every kind of musick, also good fiddles and and fiddle-strings, German flutes on a new construction, pipes and tabors, blank musick books, musick in sheets and half sheets. He has also for sale the new-invented lamps, which when burning resemble wax candles, and is supported at a quarter the expence of tallow candles, globes and large bell-lamps, fitted in brass work for gentlemen's halls, ditto for stair-cases, horse and pocket pistols, a good assortment of gloves: also Bateman's drops, Godfrey's cordial, Scotch pills, Turlington's drops, and Maredaunt's drops, with a great variety of other articles, too numerous for a news-paper.

The Lovers of LITERARY AMUSEMENT, and the Encouragers of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES will please to observe, That there is just published,

AN AMERICAN EDITION OF THE

VICAR OF WAKEFIELD:

By the celebrated Dr. GOLDSMITH, author of the lately published elegant history of England, &c. &c.

IT is printed on a new type, and fine Pennsylvania made paper, neatly bound, gilt and lettered, at the small price of four shillings and six-pence only, although the British edition is sold for eight shillings.

They are to be had of Mr. John Dunlap, in Market-street, Messrs. Bradfords, at the London Coffee-house, Mr. Joseph Cruckshank, in Third-street, opposite the Work-house, Mr. William Laplain, opposite the Coffee-house, Mr. Robert M'Gill, in Market-street, Mr. William Woodhouse, in Front-street near Chesnut-street, Mr. Charles Baker, the south-west corner of Second and Chesnut-streets, and of William Mentz, the publisher, in Sterling-Alley; and shortly they may be had at New-York, and all the principal towns in America.

ALL PERSONS Indebted to the Estate of RICHARD PARKER, deceased, late of this city, Merchant, are desired to make speedy payment, to prevent their accounts being put into the hands of an Attorney, and those that have any demands against the estate are desired to send them in that they may be adjusted and paid by

LYDIA PARKER, } Executrix.
JEREM. WARDER, }
JOSEPH PARKER, } Executors.
JERE. WARDER, *jun.* }
JOHN WARDER, }

N. B. A Large and Good Assortment of Merchandize to be sold cheap for cash, by LYDIA PARKER, at her house in Third-street, between Market, and Arch-street.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AT ROBERT AITKEN'S,

BOOK-SELLER and STATIONER, opposite the London Coffee-house, in Front-street,

A

SCRIPTURAL COMMENT

UPON THE

THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES

OF THE

CHURCH OF *ENGLAND.*

BY *M. MADAN,* A. B.

Chaplain to the Right Hon. *Henry,* Lord *Apsley,* Lord High Chancellor of *Great-Britain,* and to the *Lock-Hospital,* near *Hyde Park* corner.

2. Tim. 1. 13. *Hold fast the form of sound words.*

THE THIRD EDITION.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

THE following comment was drawn up upon a particular occasion, but as its chief design was to prove that the *doctrines* of our *established Church* are entirely agreeable to the *scriptures,* a book of this kind can never be unseasonable. I therefore send forth this *Third Edition,* omitting such parts of the former as were merely occasional, hoping it may prove useful to vindicate our *sound* and *apostolical Church* from the attempts and aspersions of the *ignorant* and *malicious,* as it tends to instruct the former in the knowledge of her *doctrines,* and to repel the attacks of the latter, by interposing *the sword of the spirit, which is the word of God.* Eph. vi. 17.

When good Bishop Latimer (who with Bishop Ridley, was burnt by the Papists for maintaining the doctrines in the following articles) was going to the stake, he said to his fellow-sufferer, "Be of good comfort Mr. Ridley, "and play the man---we shall this day light such a fire "in England, by GOD's grace, as I trust shall never be "put out." The sort of *fire* which consumed their bodies, was extinguished with the extinction of Popery, but the *fire* which this good Bishop meant, now burns and shines in the established doctrines of the *Church of England.*

Reader, may its brightness enlighten thine understanding---its chearing influence warm thy heart,---until thou knowest enough of thyself, and of the *One way of salvation,*---to make thee bless GOD, that all attempts to frustrate the good old Bishop's prophetic speech, have hitherto proved in vain.

At the above STORE will be found, a constant supply of BOOKS on every science, London and Scots editions, and all sorts of STATIONARY, with a variety of new-published articles. Store-keepers and others may be furnished in a wholesale or retail way, upon the lowest terms.

Just imported in the ship Betsey, Captain Hood, and to be SOLD by

TIMOTHY BERRETT,

In Arch-street, between Second and Third-streets,

A neat assortment of PLATED WORK, JEWELLERY, and HARD-WARE, consisting of

PLATED tea-urns, coffee-pots, waiters, bread-baskets, casters and cruet-frames, salts, candlesticks, shoe and knee buckles. Foile-stone and paste shoe, knee and stock buckles, foile-stone solitaire necklaces, ditto ear-rings, stay-hooks and hair-pins, paste ear-rings, marquiset, garnet, pearl, coc de pearl with drops, crescent with or without knots, marquiset fancy hair-pins, foile-stone, mocoa, garnet and twisted rings, gold, garnet and foile-stone lockets, silver, gilt and plated shagreen instrument cases, ladies gilt chains, seals and keys, gilt shoe, knee and shirt-buckles, locket ditto, steel buckles, watch chains, seals and keys, enamelled gilt mounted snuff-boxes, paper ditto, quadrille pools, &c. plated, green, ivory, camwood and black ditto knives and forks, barlow penknives, best and common black polished razors, a variety of japanned waiters of the newest patterns, a neat assortment of clock and watch-makers tools, also two very neat enamelled arch dials for clocks, a few sets of clock work, casting and forging, all which he is determined to sell on the most moderate terms for cash.

N. B. A very good BARREL ORGAN, with five stops, which plays twenty-two different tunes, to be disposed of for Cash or Dry Goods.

Imported in the last vessels from London, Bristol and Liverpool, and now selling by

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Opposite Christ's Church, in Second-Street,

A Large and general Assortment of Blue and White and Enamelled China, in boxes, variously assorted to suit the town and country sales. Likewise, Enamelled and Plain Queen's Ware of all kinds, Enamelled, Blue and White, and White Stone Ware, in crates, well assorted, Delph Bowls of different sizes, Glass Wares in small assorted crates, and a variety of Cut and Flowered Glass, viz. Decanters, Wines, Jellies, Salts, &c. which he will sell on at least equal terms with any of the business. Orders put up carefully on the shortest notice. He expects daily a fresh addition to his elegant assortment, and flatters himself he shall give full satisfaction to all that please to favour him with their custom.

THOMAS WEST,

In Second-street, a few doors below Market-street,

HAS imported in the last vessels from London, &c. A large assortment of EUROPEAN AND EAST-INDIA GOODS, which will be sold, wholesale and retail, at a very low price; among which are, superfine, super, middling and low priced broadcloths, fine forest ditto, coatings, blankets and rugs, with a general assortment of coarse woollens; a large assortment of silks, men's green and cloth coloured velvet caps, &c. &c.

WARRANTED BOULTING CLOTHS,

A Large Assortment of Fine, Superfine, Middling and Coarse, the best in kind, suitable to every branch of that business, and sold as low as any in this city, by ISAAC MELCHER, in Second-street, about mid-way between Arch and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA, where Millers and others may depend always on being supplied with the best of Cloths on the lowest terms, wholesale and retail.

N. B. A considerable abatement will be made to those who take a quantity.

OCTOBER 23d, 1772.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, within two miles of the Lower-Ferry, Susquehanna, on Sunday the 18th of this inst. a Negro Fellow named LONDON, but perhaps may call himself DANIEL, this country born, about twenty-six years of age, five feet four or five inches high, of a yellow complexion, remarkable for being well spoken and active, very well made in proportion for his heighth, has been bought by me of one James Black, of Kent-county, from whom he had run away before. Had on and took with him, an old grey fearnought jacket, a check and country linen shirt, one pair of country linen and a pair of oznabrigs trowsers, both half worn, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, in this province, so that he may be had again, shall have the above reward, and if out of the province, five pounds, if brought home, and reasonable charges paid, by

THOMAS GASH.

N. B. Said fellow has a remarkable scar under his chin, occasioned (as he says) by being cut for the quinsey: he is very artful, and may pass for a free man. I forewarn all persons not to harbour him at their peril.

LANCASTER, *Sept.* 17, 1772.

Just Published and to be Sold by

FRANCIS BAILEY,

At his PRINTING-OFFICE, in King's-Street,

THE

LANCASTER ALMANACK,

For the YEAR 1773.

CONTAINING, besides the common astronomical calculations, The Atheist's mistake—Ode on the morning—On women and wine—The looking glass which flatters not—An effectual method for destroying wild garlic in fields—An experienced method of preventing flies from damaging turnips, cabbage, &c. recommended to the notice of farmers—Dimsdale's art of inoculation—Receipts from the most eminent physicians, for a number of disorders, among which are—An excellent eye-water—For a cut—For the rheumatism—For a cancer—For the ear-ach—Noise in the ears—Boils—Giddiness---Fainting---Pimples on the face---For the phthisic ---Bite of a mad dog---To destroy bugs, moths and fleas ---An effectual method of destroying caterpillars---Receipts in farriery---For a foundered horse---For the botts ---For worms in horses, &c. &c. Apothegms, prudential maxims, tide tables, tables of interest at 6 and 7 per cent. courts, roads, Quakers meetings, fairs, &c. &c. &c.

Where may be had,

FATHER ABRAHAM'S Almanack, for the Year 1773.

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A list of Premiums offered by the Society instituted at London, for the advantage of the British American Colonies, for the following articles, *viz.* Vines for Raisins, Wines, American Vines, American Cotton, Annatto, Indigo, &c. &c.
A hint to Ladies concerning the education of children.
An instance of decrepitude.
A moral and political Map of Europe, in which is displayed the state of the following countries, *viz.* Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Hungary, Bohemia, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, England, France, Spain, Portugal and Italy.
A remarkable anecdote.
Of requisites in an agreeable companion.
A caveat against an improper appearance in the world.
On the laudable passion of emulation.
The imprudence of tatling.
Of hope and gratitude.
An affected admiration ridiculous.
On the objects of the amorous lady and the coquet.
On courage and satire.
A method to gain esteem and applause.
On the credulity of the populace.
Industry inseparable from a true greatness of mind.
On the different effects of knowledge.
The precepts of a good and bad man contrasted.
Of diffidence in argumentation.
The danger of a blinded passion.
Submission to parents a necessary duty.
Of folly, as pregnant with the greatest of evils.

POETRY.

An address to sleep.
Death and the Doctor.
Epigram.
Epitaph on a fat physician.
A recipe for love.
Epigram on a Lady.
The lottery.
On gold and silver.
The female wish.
On an ill-natured woman.

JANUARY, 1773. THE VOL. II. NUMB. 66.

PENNSYLVANIA PACKET

AND

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25th, 1773.

Quicquid agunt Homines, noſtri eſt Farrago Libelli. JUVENAL.

TO THE BIRD OF PASSAGE.

WHEN men ſet out in vindicating the cauſe of error, and reſolve to defend it, "even with their blood if neceſſary," we ought not to be ſurpriſed to find them under a neceſſity of deſcending to the rudeſt expreſſions, and bittereſt of language. Cool and diſpaſſionate arguments are no part of their retinue; violence, rage and deſpair, ſo fully occupy the ſoul, that there is no room left even for truth itſelf. Hence it is that we find you, in your firſt addreſs to the people, inſtead of laying before them, with temper and moderation, ſuch ſolid reaſons, as would become an advocate for liberty, work yourſelf up with a certain *potion* of pretended zeal for the public good, till, like the frog in the fable, you find yourſelf ſwelled to a dangerous ſize, and then, to avoid the fatal cataſtrophe of that animal, belch it out againſt the Exciſe-Act, and the legiſlature who paſſed it, in the following unmannerly and reproachful phraſes.—*Baſeſt and moſt deteſtable impoſitions—deſtructive monſter—monſter of oppreſſion—vileſt panders*, who ſuppoſed themſelves in *Turkey*, *forging chains* for the *vaſſals* of that *bloody court*, when they penned the *deadly ſentence*. And in your laſt addreſſes to Publicus, you have honoured him with the groſs epithets—"*illiberal wretch*," and even *Traytor*. What a degree of aſſurance muſt you be poſſeſſed of, thus to abuſe a number of gentlemen in the firſt offices of government, *without the leaſt reaſon*, and then to complain of the moderate manner in which Publicus has vindicated them. I ſhould have thought, had you been acquainted with the duties of a *good citizen*, or preferred the peace and good order of the province to tumult and ſedition, you would at leaſt have thought it neceſſary, previous to ſo groſs abuſe againſt the whole repreſentative body of the province for an act, in which they were unanimous, to have preſented decent petitions for redreſs. So much for your abuſe, next for your facts and arguments.

You ſay, you need not aſk me, if ever I read *Magna Charta*. I can with equal truth ſay, that I need not aſk you the ſame queſtion, for I am ſure, though you have been flouriſhing upon that ſtatute theſe ſix months, you never have read it; and I much doubt, when you read it, whether you will underſtand it.——You add that *I know* it is there inſerted, that "no ſubject ſhall be diveſted of his liberty but by trial of his Peers." Here you are miſtaken—, for after peruſing the ſtatute, *I know*, that thoſe words do not convey any juſt idea of the intent or meaning of it. And that you may no longer entertain mankind with what you have never *heard* or *ſeen*, much leſs *underſtood*, I will give you the clauſe of the ſtatute in the very words.

No freeman ſhall be taken, or impriſoned, or be diſſeized of his freehold, or liberties, or free cuſtoms, or exiled, or in any other manner deſtroyed; nor will we paſs upon him, nor condemn him, but by lawful judgment of his Peers, or by the law of the land.

Having thus favoured you with the text, I entertain ſome hope, notwithſtanding what has paſſed between us, that you will be ſo obliging in return, as to favour me with a learned diſſertation on ſuch parts of this clauſe, as you may apprehend are infringed by the Exciſe-Act. And whenever you do this, you may be aſſured you ſhall, on my firſt leiſure, hear further from me.

It ſeems, in your opinion, "rum and ſpirits" are not to be placed in the claſs of "luxuries." In what claſs then will you rank them? Will you put them among the neceſſaries of life? Analize them, my good doctor, and, after you have reſolved them into their firſt principles, tell me, in your next, what quantity of them you apprehend will be neceſſary to ſupport a human creature during a twelvemonth. If theſe hints, with your own labours ſuperadded, will not convince you whether they are luxuries or neceſſaries of life, pray conſult any brother of the faculty, and I am certain, unleſs he is as little learned as yourſelf in his profeſſion, he will unfold the ſecret. But if you ſhould yet doubt, learn from your own doctrine, where you acknowledged, that many of the *low* and *vulgar* in England, in Sir Robert Walpole's time, *killed themſelves* by drinking *gin*.

I will next "caſt my eye," at your requeſt, "upon the men at the forges, the bricklayers, the carpenters, the ſhip-carpenters, reapers, &c. &c. and ſee whether, in the intenſe heat of Summer, water will *ſupport them*." No, good Sir, both you and I know, ignorant as we are, that neither *water*, *rum* or *gin*, will *ſupport them*.—But I ſhould imagine that *bread*, *beef*, *pork*, *mutton*, &c. with *good malt beer* and *cyder*, of all which we have a great plenty in this country, will anſwer that end. Permit me to aſk you, what liquid do you imagine the men of the forges, carpenters, reapers, &c. make uſe of in *England?* The price of rum and ſpirits being too high for their pockets, the labourers there are content with cyder, ſtrong beer, and good ale, and are as healthy and robuſt, endure as much hard labour, and enjoy as good, if not better conſtitutions, than thoſe of this country.

A few obſervations more, and I will take leave of you for the preſent. You object to the Exciſe-Act, on account of the number of the officers, and are convinced they are a burthen on the people. I have told you before, that there was but the ſmall number ten to execute the law, throughout the province; leſs would not have anſwered the end. But why is your zeal for public liberty confined to theſe officers? If you are ſo much "uſed" to the word conſtitution, and underſtand its principles ſo well, as you would perſuade the world to believe, why do you not object to the number of magiſtrates, conſtables, overſeers of the poor, ſupervifors of the roads, county commiſſioners, aſſeſſors, collectors, &c. all of whom, in your ſenſe of things, muſt be equally a burthen upon the people, as they are all paid by them, and are not much leſs in number, if not more, than 1500?

Permit me, good Sir, to give you, at parting, my beſt advice. Ceaſe to intermeddle with matters, in which you have little or no *intereſt*, matters which you do not *underſtand*; ceaſe to be abuſive; ceaſe your ſcribbling, and you will ceaſe to be ridiculous. If you have any pills *left* in your ſhop, that will eradicate from your habit the diſorder which, among the learned, is called the *Cacoethes Scribendi*, let them be inſtantly adminiſtered; for, from the prognoſtic ſymptoms, and rapid progreſs this diſtemper has lately made in your conſtitution if not ſpeedily checked, it muſt certainly prove *fatal*.

PUBLICUS.

P. S. Pray preſent my compliments to your brother *Cives*, and tell him, I find but one argument in his whole performance worthy my notice, and that is founded on a falſe poſition;—tell him, before he undertakes again to arraign the conduct of his repreſentatives, to make himſelf acquainted with it, by reading their journals. —This is but juſtice, the contrary, baſe ingratitude. Had he done this he would have known, that they had, for many years paſt, uſed their beſt endeavours to raiſe money by a Loan-Office, but in vain: And that in the ſame ſitting when the Exciſe-Law was paſſed, a bill for that purpoſe was rejected by the other branch of the legiſlature."

A CARD.

PUBLICUS returns his compliments to the *Bird of Paſſage*, and begs he will explain, in his next card, by what magic he has acquired, *in a few days*, a right to repreſent "ſeveral thouſand inhabitants of this province," and by what rule of conſtruction he applies the terms "Birds of Paſſage," to every inhabitant not having the honour of being "*born in this province*," ſeeing there are many thouſand inhabitants, who, though *not born* here, are *ſettled*, *have property*, are *fixed* in ſome reputable buſineſs, and have formed *ſolid connections* among us, and in no unperverted ſenſe of the words can be deemed to ſtand in that predicament. Beſides, had not the rage of diſappointment blinded his underſtanding, he might have perceived, that Publicus confines his deſcription of that kind of *wandering Fowl*, *to ſome* "*of* thoſe *lately* come among us." However, leaſt *the Bird of Paſſage* ſhould be yet at a loſs for Publicus's meaning, he will give him a more explicit definition. A Bird of Paſſage then, in Publicus's ſenſe, is one of the *æreal inhabitants*, who, *roving from one region to another in ſearch of food*, *often alights*, but *ſeldom ſtays long in a place*, and *very rarely longer than to ſtrut*, *flutter*, *chatter*, *quack*, and buſy himſelf about things, which he does not underſtand, and then takes his flight, and is *no more ſeen*.

As the "Bird of Paſſage" has dealt very diſingenuouſly by Publicus, in perverting his meaning, he is very ſuſpicious that, when he comes to be known, he will appear, in ſome reſpects, like the ſilly fellow, who picking up a cap which he thought very pretty, put it on, becauſe it *exactly fitted his pate*, but finding, when he appeared with it at the *Coffee-Houſe*, and other public places, that one laughed, another ſneered, and all pointed at him, he reſolved to throw it aſide; but it being poſſeſſed of one of the qualities ſaid of old to be inherent in Herculus's ſhirt, he found that impoſſible. Whereupon he reſolved to have "ſeveral thouſand" of the ſame ſort and ſize made, and to prevail on as many perſons to wear them, that his deformity might the better paſs off in the croud, without an odious diſtinction. But alas, when he came to put on the caps, which had been made by the meaſure of his own pate, he found they would fit none other but his own."

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

As the following extract of a letter from Lancaſter will be acceptable to many of your readers, you are requeſted to publiſh it.

Yours, &c.

Philade'phia, Jan. 22, 1773. J. A.

"AS your news-papers lately furniſhed the public with an addreſs from the borough of Lancaſter, and a part of the county, to George Roſs, Eſq; their late repreſentative, on a miſcarriage at our late general election, it may not be improper to inform you, that our election for a repreſentative in the room of Jacob Carpenter, Eſq; lately deceaſed, came on laſt Wedneſday.——As ſome inſinuations, ill-natured as unjuſt, were thrown out in order to take from the popularity of Mr. Roſs, and give weight to the intereſt of Mr. John Carpenter, who was ſet up in oppoſition to him, a diviſion took place in the *country*, to foment and ſtrengthen which, every artifice that prejudice could ſuggeſt, was exerciſed by ſome deſigning perſons, whoſe whole electioneering policy on this occaſion, was a complete ſyſtem of corruption.—The avidity with which theſe inſinuations were circulated, no doubt lured many of the fluctuating multitude to the ſide of Mr. Carpenter: but where calmer reaſon was left to judge, the moſt admirable and virtuous attachment was diſcovered to Mr. Roſs.——From one box which returned 201 votes, 200 were on his ſide; and the borough, with one voice, echoed their approbation of their Old Repreſentative, whoſe genuine characteriſtic, while it confirms the propriety of his conſtituents choice, ſtamps him at once the eloquent lawyer, the able ſenator, and the honeſt man. Upon caſting up the poll, there appeared a majority of 466 votes for Mr. Roſs, when he was immediately conducted to his own houſe, by a great number of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of the borough and county, preceded by a grand band of muſic.—"

To the ſeveral Gentlemen in NEW-YORK, creditors of THOMAS CARRYL, a priſoner in the gaol of the city and county of PHILADELPHIA:

GENTLEMEN,

AS I am confined in the gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia at the ſuit of PATRICK M'DAVITT, merchant, in New-York, in which ſuit I am unable (being a ſtranger) to procure bail, and for want whereof I am likely to continue here during my life: and being well ſatisfied my eſtate, if diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, will pay and diſcharge every juſt debt I owe, I am reduced to the neceſſity, and do hereby give him and every of you my juſt creditors dwelling in New-York, Notice, that I intend to petition the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of this province, at their preſent ſitting in aſſembly, for a bill to be paſſed into a law to relieve my perſon from impriſonment.

I am, your very humble ſervant,

Philadelphia Gaol, Jan. 11, 1773. THOMAS CARRYL.

VENDUE AT JOHN HART'S TO-MORROW.

To the PUBLIC.

CIVIS avows himſelf to be the perſon (ſuppoſed to be) alluded to in the publications of Titus Ironicus and Publicus, in the Pennſylvania Gazette, No. 2300.—He acknowledges he was induced to write the piece ſubſcribed Civis principally from an opinion, that Exciſe Laws, however cautiouſly guarded, were eventually dangerous to civil liberty; and conſequently thinks himſelf excuſable for publiſhing his ſentiments on that ſubject.—His other inducement was to draw Publicus into a defence of Exciſe Laws, from a deſire of being acquainted with the arguments in favour of them. The piece ſigned Civis is the only one that the author wrote on the ſubject of Exciſe theſe twelve months, and indeed the only one that he ever wrote and publiſhed in the public prints of this province; and appeals to the impartial to judge, whether that production intitled him to the illiberal abuſe contained in the above publications.

The very few pieces which the author has ever wrote in this province, have generally been on ſubjects of morality, or ſcience; and ſhould have eſteemed himſelf infamous, could he have preſumed to let a hint drop from his pen which might give pain, to any member of this community to whom he acknowledges himſelf under great obligations.

To Titus Ironicus *and* Publicus.

I HAVE lodged with Mr. John Dunlap, the printer, my qualification for your inſpection; by which you will find, that you have moſt unjuſtly aſperſed, and attempted to render ridiculous a perſon, who is not the author of the pieces which gave you offence.

The cruelty of your attack upon my character, reſpecting my knowledge in the buſineſs, by which I get a livelihood and ſupport my family, argues an uncommon degree of rancour and malevolence: But conſcious of having had a regular education in my profeſſion, (which I can prove) and alſo of having had a large field for experience in that particular part of it, to which I was bred; this added, to a readineſs which I ſhall ever ſhew to ſubmit my abilities to the examination of the many learned and ingenious of the faculty in this city, will, I hope, obviate any ill effects likely to follow from your ungenerous inſinuations.

There is a poſſibility however, that you might be ſo far deceived, as to miſtake the identity of the perſon who wrote againſt you; ſenſible of my own feelings on this occaſion, I can make allowances for the reſentments of men, who find themſelves illiberally attacked. I therefore offer you every ſatisfaction in my power to give, and am ready to furniſh you with every proof, that may be poſſible for me to procure, to demonſtrate, that I was not either partially, or wholly, the author of any other piece, except thoſe mentioned in my qualification, which I am confident could not give you offence.

If you are poſſeſſed of ſenſibility, or principles of honour, you will ſee the neceſſity of making ſuch conceſſions in the public prints, under your aſſumed ſignatures, as an ingenuous mind will naturally dictate to gentlemen conſcious of having made a miſtake.

On the contrary, ſhould your hearts be unacquainted with the principles of juſtice and clemency, you may notwithſtanding be poſſeſſed of reſolution to avow whatever you have preſumed to aſſert. I call upon you to permit Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers, or Mr. Dunlap, to acquaint me of your names.

There are wretches in the world, who are neither poſſeſſed of ſenſibility to feel for the injuries they commit, or courage to defend their perfidy; and provided they could be concealed, would commit perſonal aſſaſſinations, with as little compunction, as they execute their more execrable murders of characters. Should Titus Ironicus, or Publicus, be of this claſs, and ſhould continue to make me the object of their illiberal abuſe, I ſhall only aſſure them I ſhall eſteem every meaſure juſtifiable, which may bring me to the knowledge of who they are.

CIVIS.

From the GENERAL EVENING POST.

THE underwritten truly ſenſible epiſtle was wrote by a Court-Governeſs to a beautiful young lady of about eighteen years of age, and unmarried, and poſſeſſed of a plentiful fortune at her own diſpoſal.

Dear Miss,

THE charms with which heaven has bleſſed you, while they delight the eye, make me tremble for you hereafter.—Beauty has often been the rock on which virtue has ſplit, when due care has not been taken to enrich the mind with ſufficient means to protect it in all the viciſſitudes of life. A ſplendid fortune is ever attended by luxury, whoſe companion is coquetry. The adoration of the men, and their perpetual adulations to our ſex, are often too pleaſing to our vanity; and by liſtening to a number, the heart is uncertain in its determinations; and one inſenſibly gives up to a crowd that reputation which we fear to truſt with one ſingle perſon, and which ought to be dearer to us than one's life.

Again, poverty, misfortunes, and a life imbittered by continual vexations, are no leſs fatal to virtue—Such a woman is apt to make uſe of her beauty to ſubdue her enemies, and to procure her friends in time of need—She meets, it is probable, with dangerous conſolers, and her honour even becomes a ſacrifice to gratitude.

To prevent theſe diſaſtrous accidents, wiſdom is the only means; but endeavour to be wiſe without affectation—Wiſdom does not require ſo much outward ſhew as inward ſeverity. Be prudent without being a prude; let your modeſty be accompanied with gaiety, and your neceſſary reſerve with good nature. Let your philoſophy be chriſtian. Be affable and obliging to all; intimate with but few. Pity the misfortunes which you are in no proſpect of feeling. Behave without too much ſubmiſſion to your *equals*, and without pride to your *inferiors*. Be always ready to comfort the diſtreſſed of all conditions—Do nothing but what is worthy of praiſe, without aiming at applauſe. The oſtentation of a good action often eclipſes the glory which it would otherwiſe deſerve.

If you ſhall hereafter be bleſt with a good huſband, endeavour to make the bleſſing permanent by your love, virtue, and a generous confidence: but ſhould your lot be ſo unhappy as to have your mind torn and diſtracted with the agonies of domeſtic jars, look out for friends who have a greater regard for your virtue than your beauty; by that means, if you get no relief, ſeek it from him alone that can extricate us out of the deepeſt diſtreſs. In patience poſſeſs your ſoul.—If you love your huſband pationately, and he is ungrateful enough not to make ſuitable returns to your tenderneſs, endeavour to conquer his ill humour with mildneſs, complaiſance, and a blameleſs conduct; for, be aſſured, jealouſy, ſullenneſs, a peeviſh melancholy, or continual reproaches and brawling, will never regain a heart liable to wandering. If the match be diſproportionate, and your huſband happens to be very agreeable in his humour, but the contrary in his perſon, never ceaſe endeavouring to conquer your diſlike; remember the beauties of the mind are moſt amiable. And, if you chance to be equally indifferent to each other, let not that draw you into irregularities.—Shun the opportunities of finding in another the charms which are wanting in your huſband; and permit the force of duty to ſupply the defects of love. It is in ſuch circumſtances as theſe that it is difficult to preſerve one's virtue; but then it is at theſe times that it is moſt requiſite, and appears with the greater luſtre.

A woman perfectly happy, who is not wanting in her duty, is eſteemed without being praiſed; becauſe, having no complaint, ſhe has no pretence for doing otherwiſe: but a woman that is unfortunate and wiſe, ſeems even to exceed expectation.

The virgin or the widow-ſtate alſo ſeems to me as much, or more, expoſed to danger.—A young woman, left without father or mother, and entirely miſtreſs of her actions, cannot be too circumſpect—She takes no ſtep without endangering her reputation: If ſhe keeps a great deal of company, ſhe is immediately ſtigmatiſed with the name of a coquette; if ſhe confines herſelf to the converſation of a few ſelect friends, ſhe is ſuſpected of carrying on ſome private intrigue.

If you marry, and are left a widow, avoid the example of thoſe women who think, becauſe they have nobody to whom they are obliged to be accountable for what they do, they may with ſafety abandon themſelves to an irregular conduct; believing, that under the umbrage of their crape they may conceal the looſe inclination of their hearts. A widow ought to be more nice in her behaviour than either a wife or a maid: the ſtate ſhe has paſſed through ſhould make her obſerve a greater decorum, ſince ſhe ought to reſume the modeſty and innocence of a maid, with the knowledge of a wife. Wiſdom muſt be her inſeparable guide, or ſhe will be liable to cenſure, and expoſed to the greateſt dangers in the cauſe of virtue.

PRUDENTIA.

SEYDE, *July* 30.

A TURKISH veſſel has been taken by a ſmall Ruſſian ſquadron, and all the crew and paſſengers put to death.

Vienna, *Oct.* 14. Our troops are in march towards the frontiers of Tranſylvania.

Hague, *Oct.* 27. We have letters from good hands, adviſing, that the negotiations of peace between the belligerent powers are renewed.

LONDON, *October* 27.

Extract of a letter from Harwich, *Oct.* 19.

"On Saturday the 17th inſtant was brought in here, by the Charles and Elizabeth fiſhing ſmack, Joſ. Hill, Maſter, Pierre Caſimire Hugae, a French boy that they had taken up from a wreck at ſea; who gives the following account of himſelf.

"That he belonged to the Prince of Pruſſia, Capt. Jean Lutoche, burthen about 700 tons, belonging to Sterin, bound from Ruſſia to Liſbon, laden with timber; that in proſecution of their voyage they put into Copenhagen, and ſailed from thence on Saturday, Sept. 12; that on Wedneſday, Sept. 23, they ran aground on an Engliſh ſand, when about an hour after ſeventeen of the crew left her, in two ſmall boats, who made towards the land, and were ſeen to move by him; that ſoon after the Captain, and ſeven more of the crew, quitted her in the long boat, leaving him and a Pruſſian boy, and a black dog on board, and immediately made towards a ſmall veſſel, which lay at ſome diſtance, promiſing to come to their aſſiſtance; he ſaw the boat along ſide of the above veſſel, and ſuppoſe they were ſaved by her, as he ſaw them no more.

"On the 26th of September, about four o'clock in the afternoon, a brig belonging to Yarmouth reaching into the N. W. ſpoke to the Charles and Elizabeth, and informed them that they had paſſed the broad-ſide of a wreck about four leagues to the S. E. or S. E. by S. in which were a man and a boy ſtanding on the main chains, that the ſea ran ſo high they could give them no aſſiſtance.

"The ſaid ſmack immediately ſet her main-ſail, and reached the wreck before dark; not being able to give them any aſſiſtance, they reſolved to ſtay by her all night, in order to ſave the people if poſſible. The night proving fine, next morning, Sunday the 27th, they found two boys ſitting on the larboard bow with a black dog, which they got off, the boys being quite ſpent, having nothing to eat or drink ſince the ſhip firſt ſtruck, and the ſea continually beating over them. The ſhip was parted in two, the after part beyond the main chains with the maſts and rigging was all in pieces, and floating about the wreck. The boys by proper care were ſoon recovered; and the Pruſſian was ſome time after put on board a Norway-man, but the French boy was not willing to leave the veſſel, and is now at Harwich."

Oct. 31. The government is at preſent much engaged with their intended plan of a union with Ireland; yet it is thought by conſiderate people, that no effectual ſteps can be taken in that buſineſs this winter, as the affairs of India will furniſh ſufficient employment to Parliament, and muſt claim a preferable ſhare of their attention.

The conduct of Meſſrs. Oliver and Sawbridge, in voting againſt Mr. Wilkes on Thurſday laſt, is univerſally condemned both by friends and foes; they declare themſelves attached to Mr. Wilkes's *cauſe*, however they diſapprove his conduct in private life, and yet counteract this *cauſe* the moment in which they have an opportunity of ſerving it moſt eſſentially.

From the late behaviour of Mr. Sheriff Oliver on the election for Mayor, the patriotic party in the city may learn a very ſenſible leſſon; at Midſummer laſt they thought their freedom depended in a material degree, upon his being advanced to his preſent office; yet three months have little more than elapſed, before this very man oppoſes the firſt wiſh of their hearts, and turns the very power with which they inveſted him to promote the views of their declared enemies.

A correſpondent obſerves, that nothing can be ſo idle in Mr. Wilkes as to ſay that the livery of London have the ſole right of electing their own Mayor, without any interference by the court of Aldermen, when he has connected himſelf with Mr. Townſend on purpoſe to give that court an option, and when the return of two magiſtrates moreover for ſuch an option has been the immemorial practice of the citizens.

The papers to day have declared, that ſeveral of thoſe whom they call miniſterial Aldermen declined ſcratching at the election on Thurſday, merely becauſe there was no occaſion for ſtepping forth to oppoſe Mr. Wilkes; but this is not true; the mode of deciding ſuch an affair is for the junior to ſcratch firſt; and if an Alderman declines his turn, he has no right to demand it upon a ſuppoſition that his voice is neceſſary to turn the ſcale of the election.

Mr. Bellas was very buſy to prevent his friends in the court of Aldermen from voting for Mr. Wilkes; and now peremptorily declares, that while he lives, the patriot ſhall never be the Chief Magiſtrate of London.

Beſides the gentlemen already mentioned as candidates for the Recorderſhip, Mr. Hyde, the eldeſt of the Lord Mayor's council, a gentleman of eminent abilities, intends offering himſelf to the choice of the Aldermen. The election will be on Tueſday ſe'nnight, and till then a ſucceſſor to Sir James Eyre can be only conjecturally mentioned.

The Recorderſhip is an office which calls for great talents and great probity; he is not only a judge in all criminal caſes at the Old Bailey, but in many civil affairs out of that court; and ſhould not only be thoroughly verſed in crown law, but in every other branch of judicial education.

Large quantities of American corn are daily expected in the river, ſo that we hope the ſcarcity which we pointed to government, will, in ſome meaſure, be prevented, and plenty as well as peace be continued to the people of this kingdom.

Nov. 2. The celebrated Choiſeul, late Prime Miniſter of France, being a few weeks ago aſked why he ceded ſo amazing a tract of country as all Canada to Great-Britain by the laſt peace, replied, "I ceded it on purpoſe to deſtroy the Engliſh nation: They were fond of American dominions, and I was reſolved they ſhould have enough; for I have given them not only a conſtant drain for their moſt valuable inhabitants, but a formidable rival, which in leſs than a century, will find full employment for the councils of that turbulent people." Choiſeul's words are already prophetic: Our own Miniſters begin to diſcover that America is a very problematic benefit to England, and Lord Hillſborough actually reſigned becauſe we were opening on the Ohio freſh graves for the inhabitants of this kingdom.

Nov. 5. Yeſterday came on, before the Lord Chancellor, at Lincoln's Inn Hall, a petition, ſigned by a number of the creditors of Mr. Fordyce, late a bankrupt, complaining of the allowances or gifts made by ſeveral other creditors, without the conſent of the petitioners, to Mr. James, Mr. Neal, and Mr. Downe, late partners with Mr. Fordyce, and praying that the ſame might be ſet aſide; and likewiſe praying, that the preſent aſſignees might be diſcharged, or another added to thoſe already appointed.—After hearing counſel fully on all ſides, his Lordſhip obſerved, that as to the firſt part of the prayer, he could not ſet aſide an act which

in itſelf was illegal and void, and entirely againſt the ſtatute; that as to the other part prayed for by the petition, they were at liberty to proceed to the choice of another aſſignee, if they thought proper; but he was of opinion they could not do better than keep thoſe gentlemen of integrity and abilities already appointed.—The above-mentioned petition was ſigned by near 60 perſons, creditors to the amount of 27,000l. ſterling.

Nov. 6. By letters from Toulon we learn, that a man of war of fifty guns, and five hundred and fifty men, belonging to that place, was loſt on the coaſt of Britanny, on the 4th of laſt month, and but three hundred and four of the people ſaved.

A moſt curious preſent has been ſent to a great lady, which conſiſts of the tops of a dreſſing table, and boxes and ornaments of the ſame, made of kennel coal, and rimmed with ſilver. This curious production was ſent from Lancaſhire.

The Revenge, of 64 guns, now at Chatham, is ordered to be got in readineſs immediately, to ſerve as a reinforcement to Admiral Dennis.

Nov. 10. It is reported that a frigate is arrived at Portſmouth, expreſs from the Mediterranean, with an account that one of his Majeſty's ſhips, attempting to go into the harbour of Carthagena, was fired upon from the fort; and that the Captain of the Engliſh ſhip reſolutely returned the fire, but was ſoon overpowered and obliged to ſtrike.

It is ſaid that orders have been given, for twelve ſhips of the line to be got ready to ſail from Spithead, at an hour's warning.

Letters in town from Spain aſſert, for a fact, that the Spaniſh Admiralty have lately made a demand of one third of the twenty-two thouſand regiſtered ſeamen, from the different maratime provinces of that kingdom.

It is confidently reported, at the weſt end of the town, that the Spaniards have now three powerful fleets at ſea, one at the Havanna, and two more ready to act as occaſion requires.

It is reported that an account has lately been received from Galam, on the coaſt of Africa, that money was never known ſo ſcarce, nor ſlaves ſo dear, as at preſent, moſt of the ſtorehouſes being full of goods, as they cannot be ſold but to diſadvantage.

It is reported that the colony Agents intend making application to Parliament, for leave to eſtabliſh mints for the coining of ſilver currency in America.

It is reported, that the Court of Liſbon has lately made ſome extraordinary conceſſions in favour of the Britiſh commerce, the particulars of which have not yet tranſpired.

LIVERPOOL, *November* 13.

Extract of a letter from Cheſter, Nov. 10.

"On Thurſday night laſt, the 5th inſtant, the inhabitants of this city were thrown into the utmoſt conſternation by an inſtantaneous ſhock, ſuppoſed at firſt to have been occaſioned by the violence of an earthquake, as the houſes in every quarter of the town were ſhook to their foundations. Vaſt multitudes, overwhelmed with ſurpriſe, immediately ruſhed into the ſtreets and lanes, not knowing where to fly for ſafety, fearful of conſequences which the imagination depicted as big with every danger and diſtreſs. It was not long, however, before the real cauſe was known; and a ſcene of ſuch complicated miſery preſented itſelf that can hardly be exceeded by any inſtance recorded in hiſtory. The preceding day a quantity of gunpowder, upwards of eight hundred pounds weight, had been depoſited in a ware-houſe in Watergate-ſtreet, under a building, known by the name of Eaton's Room, in which one Williams, the Maſter of a Puppet ſhow, had for ſome time paſt exhibited his performances. The company which theſe idle amuſements had drawn together on the fatal evening was very great (may ſuch another evening never be known any where) and in the midſt of their merriment, the powder, by what accident is not known, took fire, and in a moment moſt of the unhappy people were buried under a prodigious heap of ruins; ſome were thrown into neighbouring courts, ſcorched and contuſed, and a few, but very few, had the good fortune to eſcape with no other hurt than a ſlight burn, or a ſmall ſcratch. The numbers that flocked from all parts to view the place, where deſtruction had ſo ſuddenly fallen upon the heads of many of their fellow citizens, ſtood amazed at the diſplay of ſo much horror; but the groans and ſhrieks of the yet alive miſerable ſufferers, ſoon awaked their humanity. Every hand then lent a willing aſſiſtance; vaſt heaps of ſtone and timber were immediately removed, and the bodies that had any remains of life in them, as faſt as they were raiſed from the ruins, were either carefully conveyed to their friends in the different parts of the city, or to that noble, that truly beneficent eſtabliſhment, the General Infirmary, where the Phyſicians and Surgeons, uninfluenced by any other motive than the public good, have ſo largely contributed, by their knowledge and aſſiduity in their ſeveral departments, to promote the deſign of ſo excellent a charity, ſtood ready to afford every poſſible relief to the miſerable objects that were preſented to them. It is impoſſible to come at the knowledge of the exact number of thoſe who ſhared in this ſhocking calamity; the account on which we can moſt depend is, that the killed, and thoſe ſince dead, amount to 23; and thoſe that were much burnt, had contuſions, or broken limbs, to 80, moſt of which are likely to recover. Williams himſelf, his wife, and three or four of the ſame family, are of the number of the dead. Several promiſing youths are alike loſt to their parents and the community, but how many heads of families have fallen undiſtinguiſhed we muſt leave to the prying eye, and the relieving hand of charity to find out, and we doubt not but her benign influence once exerted, will quickly penetrate the moſt retired receſſes of the wretched, and wipe away the tears of the mourning widow, and the weeping orphan."

Extract of another letter from Cheſter, of the ſame date.

"I have ſeen and talked with a black man, who was in the room at the time of the accident; he is miſerably burnt, as are all thoſe that are ſaved. The account he gave me was, that he perceived a blue fire under the floor, and in an inſtant the building blew up, and they were all in the air jumbled together. He ſays he recovered his ſenſes when in the air, and is certain he muſt have aſcended very high, as he was long in coming down, and that he fell upon ſome perſons, which prevented his being killed.

"There was a couple deſtroyed, who had from their infancy entertained a mutual affection, and were deſigned by their parents, for each other. The young man was a very promiſing youth, but I hope they are now in an union from which they can never be ſevered; the parents of both are diſtracted: The young woman was an only daughter, and would have had a handſome fortune."

NEW-YORK, *January* 18.

Capt. Kennedy, from St. Martins, the 6th inſt. in lat. 33 : 4, long. 72, ſpoke with Capt. Bennet, from St Martins for Philadelphia; and on the 9th of the ſame month, with the Philadelphia Packet, from Liverpool for Maryland, out 10 weeks, all well, in 25 fathom water.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 25.

By Capt. Burroughs, from Liſbon, in 41 days paſſage, we hear the following veſſels were arrived there, belonging to this port.——Snow Neptune, Captain Wallace; ſhip Morris, Capt. Bell; ſhip Priſcilla, Capt. Jones, and the ſhip Sally, Capt. Colvill:—Capt. Ord, in a brig, was arrived, and had ſailed for Barbados: Capt. Davidſon, in a ſhip, was arrived from Newfoundland.

On Friday night laſt a fire broke out in Mr. John Hyer's houſe, in Princeton, which, together with all the furniture therein, was entirely conſumed.

We hear from Burlington, that on Saturday the 16th inſt. his Excellency Governor Franklin, was pleaſed to appoint Thomas Powell, Eſq; Recorder.

MARRIED. Doctor CHARLES MAYERS, of Charleſtown, South-Carolina, to Miſs PEGGY WRENCH, of Maryland.—Mr. THOMAS, MOORE, to Miſs SALLY EMLEN.—Mr. WILLIAM COX, to Miſs RUTH LLOYD.—Mr. SAMUEL GARRIGUES, Merchant, to Miſs PEGGY HEYDDOCK;—and Doctor ROBERT BASS, to Miſs REBECCA BRANCH; all of this City.—Mr. DANIEL NEFE, of York County, to Miſs NANCY BOWNE, of Lancaſter County.

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

BE pleaſed to permit us to convey thro' the channel of your paper, our moſt grateful acknowledgment to unknown benefactors for the part we this day received, of their charitable and generous gift of clothing, proviſions, firewood, &c. which by the judicious directions of the Sheriff, and careful attention of Mr. Peter Robeſon, was faithfully diſtributed to the moſt indigent of the confined debtors; among which unhappy number we may truly rank ourſelves.

This munificent and very ſeaſonable donation, muſt have no doubt flowed from the benevolent hearts of ſome amiable ladies, or worthy gentlemen, who always conſider themſelves amply rewarded, by that ſilent, ſecret pleaſure, which they enjoy when contributing to the relief of any of their fellow-mortals in diſtreſs.

We fervently pray that our kind benefactors may partake of the choiceſt gifts of heaven, and that peace and plenty may ever attend their dwellings.

We are, Sir, your humble Servants,

SAMUEL DOTEY HAMILTON, a debtor; confined 7 months.
JOSEPH HARRIS, a debtor; confined upwards of 13 months.

Philadelphia Priſon, No. 11.
Jan. 21, 1773.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, New-York.

OUTWARDS.

NONE.

CLEARED.

Brig Morn. Star.	G. Dempſter,	South-Carolina,
Ship K. of Portug.	R. Bulkeley,	Liſbon,
Brig Kitty,	M. Ferns,	Tobago.

Philadelphia, January 23, 1773.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN, on Saturday night laſt, from the dock of William Allen, Eſquire's wharf, a Moſes built BOAT, nearly new, thickly timbered and very dirty in the inſide, painted red, her bottom paid with turpentine, with about three hundred barrel ſtaves on board. Whoever will give intelligence of ſaid boat and ſtaves (ſo that they may be had) to CALDWELL and WILSON, ſhall have the above reward.

A NEW COMEDY,

By the author of the SCHOOL FOR LIBERTINES.

BY AUTHORITY.

By the AMERICAN COMPANY, at the Theatre in Southwark, this preſent EVENING,

A COMEDY called the

MAN OF HONOUR;

OR,

FALSE DELICACY.

Cecil by Mr. HALLAM,
Col. Rivers by Mr. DOUGLASS,
Lord Winworth by Mr. HENRY,
Sir Harry Newburg by Mr. WALL,
Sidney by Mr. BYERLEY,
Lady Betty Lambton by Mrs. MORRIS,
Miſs Marchmont by Miſs STORER,
Miſs Rivers by Mrs. HENRY,
Sally by Miſs RICHARDSON,
Mrs. Harley by Mrs. DOUGLASS.

WITH ENTERTAINMENTS, Viz.

Singing by Mrs. STAMPER, from the Theatre Royal in Edinburgh, and Dancing by Mr. FRANCIS.

To which will be added,

LETHE;

OR,

ÆSOP IN THE SHADES.

Frenchman and Drunkenman by Mr. HALLAM.
Æſop by Mr. DOUGLASS,
Mercury (with SONGS) by Mr. WOOLLS,
Old Man by Mr. MORRIS,
Fine Gentleman by Mr. BYERLEY,
Mr. Tattoo by Mr. GOODMAN,
Charon by Mr. JOHNSON,
Mrs. Tattoo by Mrs. HENRY,
Mrs. Riot (with a SONG) by Miſs STORER.

TICKETS, without which no perſon can be admitted, are ſold at the bar of the Coffee-houſe. Boxes, 7s. 6d. Pit, 5s. Gallery, 3s.

*** Mr. DOUGLASS begs leave to aſſure the Gentlemen, who have honoured him with their commands for particular PLAYS, that he will, as ſoon as poſſible, pay the greateſt attention to their ſeveral cards.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A PRESSMAN, who can produce good recommendation: Such an one may hear of a place, where he will have good wages, and a twelve month's employment, provided he gives ſatisfaction, by applying to ISAAC COLLINS, Printer, in Burlington.

ALSO, a lively lad, about fourteen years of age, who can read, write, and caſt up accounts, for an apprentice to the printing buſineſs.

To be SOLD or LET,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, pleaſantly ſituated on the north ſide of Neſhaminy Creek, adjoining Mr. Thomas Clifford's plantation which bounds on Delaware River; containing about 220 acres, 90 whereof are cleared, divided into four fields, and in good fence; 12 acres of bank meadow, and 20 or 30 acres of ſwamp meadow may be made: Near the creek is a dwelling-houſe, large barn and ſtables, double corn cribs and granaries over them, ſheep houſe, a cart, ſmoke, and ſpring-houſe, an extraordinary bearing orchard of about 500 apple-trees of the choiceſt kinds the country affords; peach, cherry, plumb and pear-trees, alſo of the beſt kinds: There is a good landing for wood, &c. which may be tranſported to Philadelphia market at a ſmall expence; the ſituation is very good for fiſhing and fowling, and it affords an exceeding pleaſant proſpect of Delaware River and the Jerſeys; it is three miles from the famous BRISTOL BATH, and ſeventeen from Philadelphia: On the other end of the land, near Briſtol road, is a ſmall dwelling-houſe, barn and ſtables, a few bearing apple and peach-trees, an orchard of grafted apple-trees two years planted, and about 14 acres of land cleared and in good fence. The premiſes may be entered on the firſt day of April, at which time will be ſold all the ſtock of horſes, cows, oxen, ſheep, hogs, poultry, &c. alſo carts, waggon, &c. and all the implements of huſbandry now on the premiſes. Credit for two-thirds of the purchaſe-money, and an indiſputable title, will be given by

GUNNING BEDFORD,
In Lombard-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. There is plenty of mud very handy for manuring.

January 25, 1773.

WAS LEFT at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Whitemarſh, about ſix weeks ago, a bright bay HORSE, fourteen hands and an half high, with a ſtar in his forehead, between five and ſix years old. The owner of ſaid horſe may have him again by proving his property and paying charges.

GEORGE HITNER.

Philadelphia, January 23, 1773.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on the 21ſt inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant lad named CHARLES GHEISELER, who arrived here about two months ſince in the ſhip Sally, Capt. Oſman, from Rotterdam. (This is the ſecond time he has run off ſince his arrival) He was born in Saxony, is about nineteen years of age, ſtrong made, of a fair complection, wears his own hair, and cannot ſpeak Engliſh; he had on a felt hat, a check ſhirt, a new ſhort coat made of beaver coating, with ſhort cuffs, a ſmall collar to it, and lined with ſtriped flannel, under which he wore a ſtriped flannel veſt; he alſo had on a pair of olive coloured cotton velvet breeches, new yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes; he took with him a light coloured jacket and breeches made of ſuperfine cloth, both too big for him, a pair of boots, and a pair of old worſted ſtockings patched in the heels. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and will bring him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH WHARTON, Jun.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT,

To me directed, will be expoſed to SALE, on FRIDAY the 29th of January inſtant, at five o'clock in the evening, at the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE,

A CERTAIN three ſtory brick MESSUAGE or TENEMENT and LOT or PIECE of GROUND, ſituate on the north ſide of High-ſtreet in the city of Philadelphia, beginning at a houſe and lot late of Thomas Nixon, deceaſed, thence extending eaſtward along the ſaid High-ſtreet fourteen feet nine inches and a half to an alley two feet and a half wide, thence extending northward along the ſaid alley thirty feet one inch, thence by ground now or late of John Coxe about north-eaſt ſix feet ſix inches, thence extending northward four feet four inches, thence extending by ground late of Thomas Nixon, deceaſed, weſtward nineteen feet, thence extending ſouthward along the ſaid ground late of the ſaid Thomas Nixon, deceaſed, thirty-nine feet to the place of beginning; late the eſtate of RICHARD MORRIS, deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

N. B. The above houſe lets for ſeventy pounds a year, and is ſubject to a ground rent of 8l. per annum. It has alſo the privilege of an alley that leads into the yard.

December 26, 1772.

BY virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale on the ſixth day of March next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, at the houſe of Thomas Champin, in the townſhip of Great Egg Harbour, the following valuable tracts of land and marſh; 1450 acres of land and ſwamp on South River, on which is a mill ſeat ſaid to be claimed by Iſrael Pemberton; 95 acres of pine land, on Miry Run; 200 acres of ſalt marſh, between Tuckehow and Middle River, ſaid to be the third part of 600 acres; and 50 acres of land and marſh, on a place called Garrit's Iſland, be all the ſeveral tracts more or leſs; late the property of JOSEPH SOMERS, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution at the ſuit of SAMUEL RISLEY, Eſq; by

THOMAS DENNY, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY country bred NEGRO LAD, about nineteen years of age, who is well acquainted with all kinds of country work. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid negro, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber in Penn-ſtreet, a few doors below Meſſrs. Willing and Morris's ſtore.

THOMAS CUTHBERT.

Philadelphia, January 12, 1773.

THE partnerſhip of MANY AND FISS being diſſolved on the 8th inſtant, all who are indebted to ſaid partnerſhip, and thoſe who have any demands, are deſired to call on J. FISS.

JOHN REED begs leave to return his thanks to thoſe gentlemen who have ſubſcribed toward the publication of his MAP of the CITY and LIBERTIES of PHILADELPHIA; and at the ſame time has the pleaſure to inform them, that the plates are now cutting by James Smither, in Strawberry Alley, are in great forwardneſs, and will be finiſhed as ſoon as poſſible.

Subſcriptions are taken in by the following gentlemen, viz. John Biddle, Henry Keppele, jun. Peter Dehaven, and Peter Thomſon, of the city, Jeremiah Baker, and William Pearſon, of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia; Benjamin Jacobs, in Philadelphia county; George Gray, Eſq; at the Lower Ferry, and Caleb Parry, at the Upper Ferry, on Schuylkill; John Jacobs, Eſq; Humphrey Marſhall, Nathaniel Pennock, Perſifor Frazor, and Archibald Dick, in Cheſter county; and by John Dunlap.

Thoſe who have not already paid in their firſt ſubſcription money, are requeſted to ſend it without delay.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A SMART, active WHITE or NEGRO BOY, about fifteen or ſixteen years of age, for which a good price will be given: His employment will be principally to wait on table and go on errands. Enquire of the printer.

LOST,

Laſt Friday evening, at the State-houſe, in the crowd,

A RED MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, with ſteel claſps, containing four eight dollar bills, two two dollar bills, and other money, with ten lottery tickets in St. Paul's church lottery, a few letters, and other papers of no conſequence but to the owner. Any perſon finding the ſame, and bringing it to the printer hereof, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

WHEREAS an advertiſement appeared in this paper of the 16th of laſt November, that HENRY THOMSON had then ran away from the ſubſcriber, and took with him ſeven pounds of his maſter's money: The reward of FORTY SHILLINGS was then offered to have him apprehended; but he having been taken and reſtored to his buſineſs, did, on the night of the 12th inſtant (January) break out of his maſter's houſe, and feloniouſly take with him ſeveral articles of value: He had on a grey ſhort coat pieced in the ſides and elbows, one brown jacket, one crimſon ditto, two hats, one an Iriſh Caroline, and the other a new wool hat. He is a likely lad, and was bred a weaver, but works well at the coach-making buſineſs which he may aſſume, or probably the carpenters trade. His brother SAMUEL THOMSON, who is alſo a weaver, I apprehend is in conjunction with him. He has ſhort brown curled hair, which ſcarce covers his head. Whoever apprehends the ſaid HENRY, and brings him to me, ſhall have the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by

BRENT SPENCER, coach and chair-maker, living near Germantown.

JUST OPENED and to be SOLD, wholeſale and retail, by

ADAM ZANTZINGER,

At his ſtore the ſouth weſt corner of Market and Fourth-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

A NEAT aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, &c. too tedious to mention: Thoſe perſons who will favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on being ſerved on the loweſt and moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from Greenwich Point, about the 27th day of December laſt, a black HORSE, about fourteen hands high, with a large ſtar, ſwitch tail, which he carries low, trots and gallops, and is ſlack of courage; three years old: If ſtolen, the above reward ſhall be paid for the horſe on conviction of the thief, or THREE DOLLARS for the horſe, and no queſtions aſked, paid by WILLIAM CARSON, at the Harp and Crown in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber at Newark.

WILLIAM CARSON.

Cumberland County, Weſt New-Jerſey, Jan. 7, 1773.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from Cumberland county, in the province of Weſt New-Jerſey, on the 6th inſtant, at night, two ſervant men; one an Iriſhman, came with Capt. James Curtis from Waterford, a year ago from laſt ſummer; about twenty-four years of age, five feet ſix inches high; his name is JAMES KEEFE, talks good Engliſh, but ſays he can neither read nor write; had on when he went away, a large home-made flannel jacket, of a lightiſh colour, with the under part of the ſleeves ſewed up all the way, an under jacket of blue and white ſtriped home-made flannel, with ſtamped pewter buttons, good new buckſkin breeches, grey ſtockings, good ſhoes, a ſtrong pair of braſs buckles, one of the rims of which has been braiſed near the corner, which makes it leſs than elſewhere, a ſtriped flannel ſhirt, and a good home-ſpun linen ditto, old blue trowſers, old green jacket, and a new felt hat. The other named JACOB WARRINTON, born in Pennſylvania, about five feet five inches high, well built, brown hair, no beard, and about twenty-two years of age; had on and took with him when he went away, a half-worn caſtor hat, black neckcloth, chocolate coloured cloth coat, one red flannel, one Bengal Holland, and one light coloured patched cloth waiſtcoat, ſnuff coloured velvet breeches, one fine, one home-ſpun linen, and one check ſhirt, a pair of half-worn blue trowſers, two pair of fulled ſtockings, two pair of worſted ditto, a new pair of double ſoaled ſhoes, and pinchbeck carved buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants and ſecures them, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or FIVE POUNDS for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by us

EPHRAIM SHEPHERD, and DANIEL MULFORD.

Salem, New-Jerſey, January 10, 1773.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, about the 15th of July laſt, an indented Iriſh ſervant man, named MICHAEL WHEALON, but has changed his name to WILLIAM YOUNG; he has been working in Newcaſtle county, near Saint Georges, and left that about two months ago and ſaid he was going down to Maryland to work; he is about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, of a pale complexion, a little pock marked, a down look, has light ſandy hair, ſtoops a good deal in his walk, talks much on the brogue, is fond of liquor, and is very impudent when drunk or ſober; he took with him a blue cloth ſailor's jacket, a pair of blue pluſh breeches, white thread ſtockings, a red and white narrow ſtriped linen jacket without ſleeves, made very long waiſted, a red ſhort cloth jacket, the fore parts of which is very fine and the back is Bath coating; he had got a few yards of white linen at St. Georges, in pay for his work, which it is likely he will offer for ſale; his other cloaths uncertain: He has been at Newfoundland, and ſays he intends going there next ſpring, and is very apt to talk of it. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home FOUR POUNDS, from

CURTIS TRENCHARD.

RUN AWAY, on the 12th inſtant (January) from the ſubſcriber, living in Second-ſtreet near the New-Market, a ſervant man named JOHN BARKLEY, a Yorkſhireman, by trade a ſtone-ſawer, about five feet ſix inches high, of a dark complexion, appears to be old and has a down look, dark brown hair, ſtoops in his walk, takes a great deal of ſnuff, is much given to drink, and can neither read nor write; he is ſuppoſed to have gone in the Wilmington ſtage towards Maryland or Virginia; had on when he went away, a gray coating ſurtout with buttons of the ſame colour, about half worn, a flopped hat, a new white ſhirt, white trowſers, ſpeckled ſtockings, braſs buckles in his ſhoes; he took with him a white wallet. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS reward if in the province, and FOUR DOLLARS if out of the province.

PETER BIGGS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Proprietors of the GLASS WORKS near this city, having compleated the ſame, HEREBY INFORM, that they are now ready to receive and execute ORDERS for any kinds or quantities of WHITE or GREEN GLASS, in which they doubt not but they ſhall be able to render ſatisfaction both as to PRICE and QUALITY, particularly in WINDOW GLASS, which they will engage to ſell as good, and cheaper, than that imported from Great-Britain.

Orders are received at John Elliott's in Walnut-ſtreet, John Elliott, junior's, in Market-ſtreet, and by Iſaac Gray in Cheſnut-ſtreet, at each of whoſe houſes their glaſs is ſold: And as they have already experienced an inconvenience from the great reſort of people to the works, they find it neceſſary to admit none but purchaſers to the value of five ſhillings each.

N. B. Two perſons who underſtand blowing of glaſs, may have good encouragement by applying as above.

WARRANTED BOULTING CLOTHS,

A Large Aſſortment of Fine, Superfine, Middling and Coarſe, the beſt in kind, ſuitable to every branch of that buſineſs, and ſold as low as any in this city, by ISAAC MELCHER, in Second-ſtreet, about mid-way between Arch and Race ſtreets, PHILADELPHIA, where Millers and others may depend always on being ſupplied with the beſt of Cloths on the loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail.

N. B. A conſiderable abatement will be made to thoſe who take a quantity.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Betſey, Captain Hood, and to be SOLD by

TIMOTHY BERRETT,

In Arch-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets,

A neat aſſortment of PLATED WORK, JEWELLERY, and HARD-WARE, conſiſting of

PLATED tea-urns, coffee-pots, waiters, bread-baſkets, caſters and cruet-frames, ſalts, candleſticks, ſhoe and knee buckles. Foile-ſtone and paſte ſhoe, knee and ſtock buckles, foile-ſtone ſolitaire necklaces, ditto ear-rings, ſtay-hooks and hair-pins, paſte ear-rings, marquiſet, garnet, pearl, coc de pearl with drops, creſcent with or without knots, marquiſet fancy hair-pins, foile-ſtone, mocoa, garnet and twiſted rings, gold, garnet and foile-ſtone lockets, ſilver, gilt and plated ſhagreen inſtrument caſes, ladies gilt chains, ſeals and keys, gilt ſhoe, knee and ſhirt-buckles, locket ditto, ſteel buckles, watch chains, ſeals and keys, enamelled gilt mounted ſnuff-boxes, paper ditto, quadrille pools, &c. plated, green, ivory, camwood and black ditto knives and forks, barlow penknives, beſt and common black poliſhed razors, a variety of japanned waiters of the neweſt patterns, a neat aſſortment of clock and watch-makers tools, alſo two very neat enamelled arch dials for clocks, a few ſets of clock work, caſting and forging, all which he is determined to ſell on the moſt moderate terms for caſh.

N. B. A very good BARREL ORGAN, with five ſtops, which plays twenty-two different tunes, to be diſpoſed of for Caſh or Dry Goods.

OCTOBER 23d, 1772.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, within two miles of the Lower-Ferry, Suſquehanna, on Sunday the 18th of this inſt. a Negro Fellow named LONDON, but perhaps may call himſelf DANIEL, this country born, about twenty-ſix years of age, five feet four or five inches high, of a yellow complexion, remarkable for being well ſpoken and active, very well made in proportion for his heighth, has been bought by me of one James Black, of Kent-county, from whom he had run away before. Had on and took with him, an old grey fearnought jacket, a check and country linen ſhirt, one pair of country linen and a pair of oznabrigs trowſers, both half worn, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, in this province, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, and if out of the province, five pounds, if brought home, and reaſonable charges paid, by

THOMAS GASH.

N. B. Said fellow has a remarkable ſcar under his chin, occaſioned (as he ſays) by being cut for the quinſey; he is very artful, and may paſs for a free man. I forewarn all perſons not to harbour him at their peril.

THOMAS WEST,

In Second-ſtreet, a few doors below Market-ſtreet,

HAS imported in the laſt veſſels from London, &c. A large aſſortment of EUROPEAN AND EAST-INDIA GOODS, which will be ſold, wholeſale and retail, at a very low price; among which are, ſuperfine, ſuper, middling and low priced broadcloths, fine foreſt ditto, coatings, blankets and rugs, with a general aſſortment of coarſe woollens; a large aſſortment of ſilks, men's green and cloth coloured velvet caps, &c. &c.

JOSHUA BROOK,

JUST arrived from England, with a neat aſſortment of coarſe and fine FOREST CLOTHS, dreſſed and ſhaged, all of his own manufacture, which he is opening at the houſe of Mr. William Savery, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, and will ſell to any merchant, or ſhop-keeper in the city or country, lower than they can import them, as he returns to England immediately, and wants to diſpoſe of them before he ſails. Alſo a neat aſſortment of CUTLERY, for caſh or ſhort credit.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the NEWEST PRINTING-OFFICE, in MARKET-STREET, where Subſcriptions at TEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.